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**Fifth Ward Subscribers.**

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. BENDELL, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth Street.

## CITY ITEMS.

**The Masses**

Buy at Gardner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

**Great Trotting Match**

Between "Jennie Laurie," entered by Sam'l Musgrave, and "Charlie," entered by Marcus Rosh, for a purse of $300 at Oakland Park, on Tuesday the 10th at 3 o'clock.

**Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.**

This famous troupe of Ethiopian performers, embracing the champions of the profession, had a crowded audience at the theatre last evening. Their entertainments are original and unique, and therefore unlike the one of other traveling troupes. Charley Reynolds, the inimitable comedian, is droller than ever, and his sallies of wit sparkling and fresh. Seats should be secured in advance.

**Gen. Geary and H. Clymer, Esq.**

Although these gentlemen hold different political views, get their suits in the opinion that ladies', gentlemen's, misses', boys', youth's and children's Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Slippers, Gaiters, &c., can be procured at Smith & Ross', 63 Market street, at cheaper rates for the same quality of goods, than at any other house in the city.

**A Fine Quality of Indigo**

Is an exceedingly difficult article to get, that is, an article that you can rely on for dyeing purposes. For the benefit of our farmer friends, we would suggest that they purchase this article at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Fleming makes the finest grades of Indigo a specialty, and you can get a better article at lower rates from him, than you can get at any other place in the city.

**A Beautiful Mansion**

With 14 rooms and everything complete, having a brick and wash-house, coal-houses, chicken-house, stable and carriage-house, an elegant green-house which cost five thousand dollars, with seven acres of ground, having a large grove of beautiful forest trees, and an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees, situate on Mount Washington, opposite the mouth of Penn street. It is within twenty minutes walk of Smithfield street, and a railroad will be completed within one year leading up the hill, nearly in front of this property. Terms very reasonable. A part to be paid in cash and the balance in time. For particulars inquire of C. Sill, 246 Penn street.

**A Female Insulted**

While under the influence of Laughing Gas, by a Pittsburgh Dentist of Nitrous Oxide Gas notoriety. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of July 4, states that a well known Dentist of Pittsburgh gave Laughing Gas to a respectable woman, and took other unwarranted liberties with her person while under its influence, which has given rise to much gossip and slander, and not knowing the names speculators has fixed upon whom it may be applied, the Fifth Ward street firm append their names to the following: We lay such claims to moral and professional integrity as to be unwilling to have the fair fame of our above retailed in such an unexplained manner, we enter our protest against being associated by innuendo with the guilty parties. We unqualifiedly condemn such conduct, and have no words to express our abhorrence of the man who would be guilty of so base an act. If there are men in our profession so lost to all sense of honor and decency as to be guilty of the above charge, we see no reason why we should be shielded in his crime, at the expense of honorable men. Therefore, we wish all to know that the place where this outrage was committed was NOT at our office, 246 Penn street. Bill & Gillespie.

**Frozen—Craig's Cream Soda Water**


# The Daily Commercial

Number Thirty-Eight. July 9, 1866.


**Magazines.**

The GALAXY of July 15th, has several excellent articles, the one entitled "The Leader of the House," Thaddeus Stevens, and "Baden-Baden," by Charles Astor Bristed, being among the most noticeable. The other articles, though, however, are attractive and interesting, particularly the one entitled "Work and Rest," by Julius Wilcox.

PLEASANT HOURS is a new monthly from the mint of Frank Leslie, profusely illustrated and crammed with useful and entertaining reading.

BALLOU'S for August, holds its own with a variety of reading and illustrations. All the above for sale by Gildenhenny, 45 Fifth street.

**The Cuyahoga District, Ohio.**

For some time past an somewhat bitter contest has been raging in this district for the nomination for Congress by the ensuing Republican Convention. The present Representative, Judge Spalding, and to defeat his renomination an early and persistent effort was made by the Radicals, their candidate being Mr. Parsons. The election for delegates took place on Saturday last, and the Cleveland *Herald* states the result in the following manner:

Advices from all but ten townships in the District, gives as the result of the Union Primary Meetings on Saturday night the attention of seventy-one delegates for Judge Spalding, and forty-four for Mr. Parsons. The townships not heard from have but one delegate each. Sixty-four votes are necessary for a choice in the nominating convention, and Judge Spalding's renomination is therefore secured without the unreported townships, which will increase his majority. The vote in the city was generally heavy, and the contest in a few instances very close.

On the contrary, the *Leader* professes itself satisfied of Parsons's nomination. The Convention meets to-day.

THE RIVAL OF NIAGARA—Dr. Livingston, the celebrated traveler, discovers a wonderful geographical discovery of modern times. It is the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi river, in the interior of Africa. The cataract is joined by a track across the river, and plunges down into a deep and a stark chasm with a deafening roar. It is broken into several partial falls by rocks and islands, in all making a total fall of 2700 feet of perpennial falls. The whole body of water rolls clear over quite unbroken, but after a descent of ten or more feet the dense mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Pieces of water break off in the form of comets with tails streaming behind, till the whole snowy sheet is changed into myriads of flashing, leaping, eqirous, evanescent forms. It is probably exceeded by Niagara, though not in the meantime when the Zambesi is in flood. This vast body of water necessarily encloses in its descent a large body of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rushes back and rushes up loaded with vapor to form three or even six columns, as if of steam, visible at the distance of twenty-miles, and rising to the height of two hundred feet from the level of the river, these vapor columns condensed into a perpetual shower of fine rain.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.—At a meeting of the officers of the privates of the Pennsylvania Reserves, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last, Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of the First regiment, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization of the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a convention be held at Lancaster on the 4th day of September, 1866; that the said convention shall consist of three delegates from each regiment, officers, non-commissioned officers or privates; it being distinctly understood that this meeting is in no way to be perverted to a political purpose, but solely for our joint benefit and pleasure.

On motion of General Brig. Gen. J. W. Fisher, colonel 9th Regiment, Excellency the GOVERNOR, and all general and staff officers at any time connected with the division, were invited to attend and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

RAILROADS WEST OF THE MISSOURI.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, have their road completed now to the neighborhood of Fort Riley, Kansas, there being unbroken railroad communication to that point from the eastern seaboard, with the exception of the ferriage over the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

A road has just been completed from Kansas City to Leavenworth along the western bank of the Missouri river, and connecting at the former place with the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The Union Pacific Railroad running west from Omaha, has just completed an additional section of fifty miles, making one hundred and twenty-five miles now completed in operation.

The California side the Pacific Railroad is being pushed vigorously, and is now in operation from considerably west of Sacramento, from from both sides the great enterprise of spanning the continent progresses apace.

PRIESTS UNDER PENSION.—The Italian parliament has recently suppressed the religious corporations in Italy. The dispossessed priesthood are to be pensioned as follows: Proprietary orders—Friends over 70 years of age, 400 francs; over forty, 400; under forty, 300. Laymen over sixty, 300; over forty, 240; under forty, 200. Mendicant orders—Friars over 70 years of age, 240 francs. Laymen sixty years of age, 110; under sixty, 90.

## FROM NEW CASTLE.

**Laying of the Corner Stone of St. Mary's Church—Address by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, July 7, 1866.

The corner stone of St. Mary's Church, in New Castle, was laid, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, on Sunday evening, Rt. Rev. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, officiating, assisted by Rev. J. A. Canavan, of New Castle. The ceremonies commenced about half-past 6 o'clock, and lasted a little over an hour. Bishop Domenec delivered a very able discourse on the occasion, which was listened to with marked attention by a large and very orderly audience.

In the corner stone was placed the names of the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and all the officers of the borough of Newcastle, with a list of the manufacturing establishments, banks, bankers, hotels and public institutions, pieces of the various denominations of the currency in circulation, a list of various kinds, &c.

The building is to be ninety feet long, forty-eight feet wide, twenty-five feet high, with a tower one hundred and fifty feet high. Mr. Joon Gorman, the contractor, is a gentleman of skill and experience, as is evidenced by the new Disciple church in this place.

The church gave a pic-nic on the Fourth, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather was a grand success, and realized a handsome sum. So abundant was the provision made that a large amount of provender was left, which was distributed among the poor of New Castle and vicinity, without regard to sect, creed or color.

Your correspondent is indebted to the gentlemanly attentions of J. R. Grotzger, Treasurer of the Church Fund, for a comfortable seat and an excellent opportunity to observe the very imposing ceremonies.

R. M. A.

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### Distribution of Indian Annuities.

### Unfounded Charge Against General Kilpatrick.

### Application for Pardon of Col. Paulding.

### Public Lands Granted to Railroads.

### Direct Tax in the South Suspended.

### Two Army Bills Passed.

### A. H. Coffroth Ousted and Gen. Koontz, of Somerset, Gets His Seat in Congress.

### The National and Southern Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1866.

**Indian Affairs.**

Commissioner Cooley has just received information from Newton Edmunds, Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Dacotah Territory, dated on the steamer Ben Johnson, Fort Rice, on the Thursday previous. He found six hundred and fifty lodges of Indians of the following tribes: "Yanctonnais," "cut Heads," "Unpapas," "Ogallallas," "santees," &c. On the next day he expected to complete a treaty with the Yanctonnais and Wahpeton bands of Santees, and hoped to leave in the afternoon for Fort Berthold. The best of feeling prevailed, not only towards the Government, but towards each other. He had never seen Indians behave better or manifest such unanimity. Indeed, he could not say otherwise in his life. Every possible pains had been taken to make an equitable distribution to them, and they are not only fully satisfied of this fact, but seem to fairly appreciate that justice has been done them.

**Gen. Kilpatrick.**

It is understood that an investigation by the State Department proves the charges made recently against our Minister to Chili to have been utterly unfounded.

**Pardon Wanted.**

Application has been made already to the President for the pardon of Paymaster Paulding, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for illegally depositing Government funds in the late Merchants' National Bank here.

**Land Grants.**

An effort was made in the House to-day to obtain from the Land Office a statement of the number of acres of land, public lands, which have been granted to Western States during the present session to aid in internal improvements. It is believed that the amount will reach over three millions of acres, exclusive of the Pacific Railroad grants.

**Direct Tax in the South.**

The House to-day passed an amendment to the tariff, suspending till January, 1868, the collection of the direct tax in the Southern States. Mr. Morrill said he regarded its suspension as one of the best means of reconstruction.

**Again Nominated.**

The President has sent to the Senate for the third time the name of Peter L. Foy to be Postmaster at St. Louis.

**Green Clay Smith.**

The nomination of Green Clay Smith for Governor of Montana lies buried in the Senate Territorial Committee, where it is likely to remain the rest of the session.

**Bill Signed.**

The President has signed an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Offices to cause to be offered at public auction all the unsold lots of that portion of the public domain known as the Fort Howard Military Reserve, which is situated in the county of Brown, State of Wisconsin, giving the requisite two months' notice of the time and place of such sale, by advertising the same in such newspapers, and for such a period of time, as he may deem best. Every such lot shall be sold separately to the highest bidder for cash, and not less than paid for within twenty-four hours from the time of purchase, it shall be liable to be resold.

**Army Bills.**

Each House again passed an independent army bill to-day. Both bills will now go to a conference, when it is hoped a report one will be framed out of the two, and passed at an early day.

**The Adjournment.**

There will be a Republican caucus to-morrow night, composed of Senators and Members. The principal object of the caucus is to decide on a day for final adjournment.

**Coffroth Turned Out.**

The House Committee on Elections to-day cleared their docket of all contested cases They reported in favor of turning out Coffroth, Democrat, from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, and also decided adversely to the contest in the Arizona case.

**Southern Convention.**

The address for the meeting of a Southern Convention in this city in September, to be composed of radical Unionists and Southern men, is being prepared by Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and John Minor Botts.

**Southern Congressmen's Manifesto.**

The Southern Congressmen elect will soon be out with their manifesto indorsing the Philadelphia convention.

**Hot Weather.**

The President has been prostrated by the excessive heat, and declined to receive visitors today. The weather has been improved to-night, the thermometer having fallen fifteen degrees.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1866.

**GENERAL SICKLES.**

It is stated that the President will direct General Sickles to answer the writ issued against him, and surrender the parties claimed to the court. His reasons as given for his refusal previously, were, first, the President's proclamation of pardon, which annulled the writ of *habeas corpus*; second, the parties of their own motion, have fled from the jurisdiction of the official action the record of all the proceedings in the case, and the whole matter, including the disposition to be made of the parties, is now before him; third, that he, General Sickles, therefore has no power by which he can in any manner interfere with the present disposition of the case without the further orders.

# REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

## Declaration of Independence.

### Separation from the Spanish Government Declared.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The *Sun* publishes an account of a mutiny on the Spanish brig, brought by the captain of a steamer which arrived from Havana on the 4th. The revolt is said to have taken place at Porto Principe, the news of which caused intense excitement in Havana.

The authorities at Havana paid no attention to the rumors of the revolt until the news came that a portion of the population had declared for the independence of Cuba and a separation from the Spanish Government. On the first instant a military force, consisting of five companies, stationed at Porto Principe, was sent against the insurgents to bring them to order. A fight ensued, in which the Colonel was killed and two other officers mortally wounded, while three companies of Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter then marched, and numbering now seven thousand men, proceeded to the mountain region.

The money which is now known in Havana, three steamers were dispatched with troops from Spain. These troops, it is said, they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, the startling intelligence arrived that four steamers, with two thousand troops on board, under their appearance near Neuvitas, bearing the Cuban flag, and effected a landing in that vicinity. All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed that the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole island. Among those who have left Porto Principe, there were about one thousand negroes who, it is feared, were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole island is said to be upon a general revolution of the natives, to free themselves from Spanish rule.

## July, 1809.

**League to Free Cuba—Affairs in Bogota Unsettled — Dissatisfaction in Chili—Peru on the Verge of a Revolution—The Isthmus Quiet.**

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer New York, from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 1st, and $1,430,000 in gold.

Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ruatan are said to have formed a league to free Cuba from Spain, and an application was made to Venezuela and Columbia to join the alliance. Three fleets manned are to furnish money and the others men, while hopes are entertained of the aid of the United States by the emigration of Southerners through Florida.

Advices from Bogota announce the installation of the new President Mosquera. He disapproved the act of Congress, making certain appointments by the President in consequence of the confession of their property. The Senate insisted on carrying out its measure and the result was that an armed mob paraded the streets, entered the Senate Chamber, and by threats compelled Congress to submit to the will of the President. This was thought to be the first step towards Mosquera declaring himself permanent Dictator. Everything denotes a speedy revolution throughout the Republic, but if Mosquera does not die he will probably fight it through.

Letters took gloomy along the Southern coast, on account of disaffection in Chili, and a change of government must soon take place. Peru seems on the verge of a revolution.

The Isthmus is quiet, but a change in the government is anxiously looked for.

The early rains have caused much dysentery.

# THE TARIFF.

## Probable Defeat of the New Bill.

### Solid Opposition of Western Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1866.

After a protracted and exciting debate the tariff bill was brought out of Committee of the Whole to-day into the House, where it will be finally voted on to-morrow. If a vote had been taken on it this evening, it would have been defeated. The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means seeing this evident disposition on the part of the House, asked for more delay with the intention of compromising on certain interests. The proposed compromise will reduce the duty on railroad iron and bituminous coal, which it is believed will in turn secure the hostility of the full Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. Dawes gave notice that he should move to recommit the bill, thus demonstrating that as it stands it is unsatisfactory to New England. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, intends to move to postpone the bill till December next, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, will move to strike out all but the first section, which relates to wool. It is not believed that the bill can survive these motions. With the exception of one member from Minnesota and three or four from Ohio, the Western delegates will vote solid against the bill. To-morrow decides its fate and with it, early or late, the adjournment of Congress.

## FROM MEXICO.

**Movements of Gen. Corono—Imperialists to Commence Active Operations.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A letter from the Imperial Governor of the Department of Tepic, Mexico, states that the Liberal General Corono has withdrawn to Culiacan, leaving small detachments near Mazatlan to annoy the French. He had made no offensive movement since the 5th of May. The Imperialists had received orders to commence an active campaign in Sinaloa and Sonora. Some Juarists had appeared at the several points in Jalisco, but were easily repulsed.

MATAMORAS, July 1.—Trade is dull. The recent advance of the Imperialists from Victoria to Ceritos has arrived, and contests the Governorship with Caravajal. The soldiers are full of plunder, which they take from the people. Seventy were wounded at Carmago. The imperialists are now concentrating at Montery to move down and occupy the Rio Grande Valley. The Liberals are discordant.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**Mining in Nevada—The China Tea Crop —The Codfish Fleet—Heavy Advance in Iron.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The mining reports from Montana are favorable.

Advices from China of May 7, represent the quality of the crop of teas very fine, and a decline in prices of 6 taels on Couzons and 10 taels on Moyong.

The first vessel of the codfish fleet from the Ochotsk Sea has arrived at San Francisco with 15,000 fish.

Iron advanced yesterday 30 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The money market has been generally stronger. The yield of the mines was never better, and there is a growing firmness in the quotations. Legal tenders were 70 by 160 feet, was lately discovered in Hale and Norcross. The receipts of the past month were $300,000. The dividends of the Ophir mine are better. The June product was $130,000. Crown Point mine, $80,000. Belcher, $80,000. The receipts of Gould & Curry the same month were $146,000. For the month of June the Imperial Company reports 60 tons of bullion, much of which came from Overman are good.

**Killed by Lightning.**

HARTFORD, CONN., July 9.—During a tempest of thunder and lightning at 5 o'clock last evening, the lightning struck the house of Chas. Whiting, in Farmington, Hartford, instantly killing Mr. W. and his son. Mrs. W. was seriously injured, and though she still lives, it is doubtful if she will recover. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting sat on a sofa, and her son on a chair near by.

**Riot in Charleston.**

AUGUSTA, GA., July 9.—There was a riot in the market at Charleston last Saturday night. Some negroes were beaten by the police, arrested, and were requested to desist by the police. The party then left, but shortly after returned, infuriated, and fired upon the police, inflicting a wounding one or two colored bystanders. Forty policemen charged and routed the mob.

**Trot at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The race at Suffolk Park to-day, best two in three, mile heats, for harness, was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Time, 2:26½, 2:25, 2:25½. The latter is the best time made by Dexter.

**General Sherman in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—General Sherman arrived this morning at eleven o'clock. He was met at the hotel by Major General Meade, and spent the morning in driving through the suburbs of the city.

**Fire at Little Falls, N. Y.**

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 9.—The Valley House and Walter Wagers's cabinet shop were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $15,000, partially insured.

**Rope Works Burned.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The rope works of Weaver & Fetter were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss probably $150,000, with little or no insurance.

## THE PORTLAND FIRE.

**Further Particulars—The Losses—Incidents.**

PORTLAND, ME., July 7.—The condition of the people here, on my arrival, prevented my obtaining a good description of the fire that raged so fiercely on the evening of the 4th. A conversation with many of the prominent citizens whose minds have become thoroughly collected in few facts that may be of interest. The fire made a most brilliant light after it had burned an hour or two, and as it proceeded it increased until the whole city seemed the scene of a grand illumination.

From ten o'clock on the evening of the 4th, till four o'clock, A. M., on the 5th, the flames raged the fiercest, and presented a spectacle never before witnessed in the United States for magnificence and sublimity. At about 2 o'clock the colossal building known as Wood's Hotel, was one sheet of flame, and at the same time over three hundred buildings were enwrapped with the flames, a scene that cannot be expressed in words. Between the hours above mentioned the fire raged in its fullest fury, and apparently possessed the irresistible power of an East Indian typhoon, as the buildings fell, burned, with here and there a wooden building which was miraculously preserved from the flames, not to be seen for a moment, but the granite bar can be found. Chimnies, corners of walls, here and there, rocks and piles of bricks and all the charred remnants of the once majestic elms are all that can be seen for the space of a mile and a half in length, and one-third as wide.

The summary manner in which people were obliged to flee for their lives, has been sufficiently described. Yesterday people that had been scattered here in the streets, in open fields, and in tents, barns and anywhere that offered them space to watch their little stock of goods. Some, I noticed, had got a few pots and a stove, others, a tin dipper and a couple of chairs, a tea kettle and a pair of parlor pictures, a wood stand and bed, and almost all miscellaneous collections in small quantities. Pianos were numerous, some having been saved, others less saved their piano and a cat. One man worth in the morning over $50,000, pulled a pair of his wife's boots out of the pond, and said he "was all he had saved."

The scene presented yesterday at the Old City Hall, where the losses are distributed, is worthy of note. Here all day long were men, women and children, both native Americans and Irish, all huddled together, each awaiting their food which had been sent from various quarters, and which was received with a fervency thanks and loyal countenances. It would have rejoiced the authorities of Washington could they have witnessed the homeless sufferers receive the food that had been sent from stores of plenty. The Legislature has taken prompt action, and to every patriotic movement. Should Judge Curtis succeed in getting the Eighth district will have as competitors two Pennsylvanians, Mr. Orth being a native of one of the Eastern counties of the Keystone State.

The name of Schuyler Colfax is being urged for the successorship to the seat of Senator Henry S. Lane. At the Democratic Congressional Convention at Van Albany, on the 28th, the Hon. M. C. Kerr was renominated. The usual denomination of Congress was indulged in. The Democrats and Johnson men of Indianapolis have coalesced in a county ticket. A Johnson (Union) convention is called for next July 19 Only "those who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and who now support President Johnson and administration policy" are entitled to participate. The two candidates for Congress of the Third Indiana District are Col. Morton C. Hunter, of Bloomington, (Union), and H. W. Harrington, of Madison, (Democrat), are jointly canvassing the district.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. John F. Farnsworth was renominated on Friday, by acclamation, by the Union Congressional Convention of the Second Illinois District, which met at Elgin.

The Chicago *Tribune*, replying to inquiries of a correspondent, says: "The Republican ranks never presented a bolder or a more solid front," "We so far as the extreme depth on Myrtle street was 25 feet.

It was surmounted with an elegant dome, and the principal hall has been pronounced one of the finest in the country by Beecher. The hall was built to accommodate the meeting of the State Legislature and State officials. The amount of furniture placed therein for safe keeping, and which was all burned, is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The records of Probate were also destroyed by the city clerk, and other papers, the Registry of Deeds and the Court Records of Cumberland county are all saved.

The safes of the banks were all opened yesterday. The safes of the First National Bank and Traders' National were found to be unharmed, but those in the outer safe of the Mechanics Bank are entirely spoiled.

The newspapers being all burnt out the people were obliged to wait for the Boston papers to obtain the particulars of the fire, which, with rather a remarkable circumstance, The local papers here issued extras, but not till some of Boston papers had been received. Yesterday the demand for papers from Boston was great, and several offered fifty cents for a copy.

The people were so exhausted from their labors during the fire, and afterwards while riding to their homes in the part of the city not burned, the horse car conductors were obliged to wake them up to take his fares and then wake them again when they arrived at the streets on which their homes were located. The horse car track in the streets where the fire prevailed is sprung by the height of from two to five inches every few feet, and will have to be taken up and straightened before the cars can resume their trips.—*Boston Traveller.*

## POLITICAL.

ERIE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Two of the eight counties in this Congressional District—Warren and Jefferson—have declared in their conventions in favor of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. The Union men of Erie county seem determined on a change of representative, but are not united on any candidate, having three candidates in the field—Messrs. George H. Cutler, G. W. DeCamp and William Benson. The Erie *Dispatch* says:—"If the eastern counties of the district retain their liberal and unselfish disposition to concede the Congressman to Erie county by right, there will now be no difficulty about the choice of a man, as not only Mr. Cutler but Mr. De amp and Mr. Benson, will have an abundance of support to urge their several claims. Mr. Cutler's supporters, being sanguine of success in this county, have resolved to insist upon his nomination by the convention. Considerable work is being done for Mr. Benson in some of the eastern counties, and we presume he considers his prospects as good as those of any other Erie county man. We do not know with what degree of confidence Mr. DeCamp looks upon the matter. He is always sanguine and an industrious worker, but we do not hear much concerning his Congressional progress."

Col. Dan Rice, the renowned showman, who delighted our citizens with his entertainments during the past week, has received a call from a number of his fellow-citizens in the Nineteenth district, requesting the use of his name as the People's Candidate for Congress. Colonel Rice, who recently was the subject of a commendatory letter from Col. John W. Forney, applauding his patriotism during the rebellion, will not accept a party nomination, but will become the people's and the soldiers' candidate. In other words he will run "on his own hook," independent of party. We subjoin the call and Col. Rice's reply:

COL. DAN RICE—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Grant and Erie county, in view of the public services rendered to the Government, and the many thousands of hardearned dollars you have expended to sustain and carry on the war against rebellion; having proved yourself the true friend of the soldier, and knowing you to be a true friend and supporter of Andrew Johnson and his Administration in their efforts to restore the Union, and having confidence in your integrity and ability to discharge the duties of Representative of the 19th District in Congress, therefore request that you allow your name to be used as the People's Candidate for that office at the ensuing election.

(Signed by George Senyard, E. J. Kenyon, J. Gulliford, J. Martin, W. L. Traut, and fifty-five others.)

ALTOONA, PA., June 16th, 1866.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GIRARD AND ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA:—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 5th instant, received. I would indeed be ungrateful to the many kind friends in your community, were I not filled with the liveliest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and personal regards that your letter contains, signed as it is by Republicans and Democrats, whom I know to be stanuch supporters of the Government, and who have periled their lives and their fortunes for the preservation of the Union, and distinguished as your generation overcomes every natural objection I may have for political honors, consequently I do not consider myself at liberty to use my name to be used, but with the understanding that I am to be the standard bearer of either political party (Republicans or Democrats) but if nominated it must be by a people's convention, such being the wish of the majority of my friends and patrons, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades of political opinion, as I am known to be, I will feel the necessity, and labor to promote their happiness and interests to the highest height of my ambition for twenty-five years.

Respectfully yours, DAN RICE.

ERIE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Fulton county held their nominating convention at Harrisonville on Saturday, the 23d of June. Congressional conferees were appointed, and instructed to support Hon. Glenni W. Scofield for that district. E. Duffield was nominated for Senator by acclamation, and John T. Richards, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature; Jacob Barnard and Benjamin Speck for Associate Judges; Thompson Meyers, for Prothonotary; James G. Lyon for Commissioner, and Adam Crist for Treasurer. A resolution favoring a "free railroad law" was passed among others.

The following is the list of nominations made by the Republican voters in Warren: For Congress, G. W. Scofield, by acclamation; Senate, L. D. Wetmore, by acclamation; Additional Law Judge, Wm. D. Brown, by acclamation; Associate Judges, James Dennison, of Sugar Grove, Sidney A. Wetmore, Conewango; Register and Recorder, James G. Marsh; Treasurer, Chase Osgood.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tioga *Agitator* announces that there will be no opposition to the renomination of Mr. S. T. Wilson, Republican member of Congress for the Eighteenth district of this State.

STATE SENATOR.

Henry S. Evans, editor of the *Village Record*, is announced as a candidate for the Senate in the Chester district. Dr. W. Worthington is also announced, in the Westchester *Republican*, as a candidate for re-nomination to the same office.

BLAIR COUNTY NOMINATION.

Col. John Criswell, of Blair county, has received the nomination for Congress from the Democratic Congressional District Conference of the Eighteenth district of this State.

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TIOGA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tioga county *Agitator* says: This Congressional District being one of the five selected by the Copperheads through which to revolutionize the Government, and overthrow the State, we take from the official returns of the several counties composing it the majorities for Auditor General last year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tioga (Hartranft)..... | 2,220 | |
| Potter, | " | 1,200 |
| Center, Davis, (Cop)..... | 189 | 2,718 |
| Clinton, | " | 358 |
| Lycoming, | " | 736 |
| Republican majority ..... | 1,993 | |

So the Republican majority in the district was 1,993 last year. This year it will be increased by faithful working, we don't see much chance to elect either a Copperhead or a half-breed Republican, but the people will have a chance to all the comfort they can derive from these figures.

OHIO.

The Democracy of Richland county, have nominated the following ticket: Probate Judge, Joel Steyer; Auditor, Samuel Snyder; Commissioner, David Hoover; Infirmary Director, F. Morehead; Surveyor, John Newman; Coroner, Jacob Bair.

The following is the Democratic ticket in Hancock county: For Probate Judge, G. C. Banard; Clerk of the Court, James Dennison; Sheriff, B. D. McCahan; County Auditor, Nelson Shafer; County Treasurer, Henry B. Wall; County Commissioner, William Pugsley; Infirmary Director, Col. Wm. Mungen received the recommendation of this county for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Convention, in the Fifth Congressional District, on July 4, which time previously Congressman Ashley, Judge, was recommended for re-nomination.

The Democracy of Coshocton county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Probate Judge, Wm. Hamilton; Clerk, Thomas R. Renick; Probate Judge, M. C. McFarland; Prosecuting Attorney, A. G. Dimmock; County Auditor, Thomas Darling; Infirmary Director, James Biter.

The Democracy of Brown county, Ohio, have nominated the following ticket: For Probate Judge, David Tarbell; for Auditor, A. G. Quinby; for Treasurer, Jacob Hoffman; for Recorder, R. Shields; for Recorder, John F. Black; for Commissioner, C. A. Linn; for Prosecuting Attorney, J. W. Bailey; Infirmary Director, John G. Brose; for Coroner, A. B. Sidwell.

INDIANA.

In the Eighth Congressional District of this State, it is conceded that Hon. Godlove S. Orth, the present representative, will be re-nominated by the Republicans. There is, however, considerable jealousy of the present incumbent of Congressional honors, and among the leading candidates to be the standard bearer of either political party (Republicans or Democrats) but if nominated it must be by a people's convention, such being the wish of the majority of my friends and patrons, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades of political opinion, as I am known to be, I will feel the necessity, and labor to promote their happiness and interests to the highest height of my ambition for twenty-five years.

Respectfully yours, DAN RICE.

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MICHIGAN.

The Michigan office-holders and wire-workers are in a ferment over the distribution of the offices in that State. It is said that Henry Barns, of the *Advertiser and Tribune*, has been promised the postoffice at Detroit, Hezekiah Wells is talked of for Republican candidate for Governor.

NEVADA.

Gen. Nye is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and James A. Banks and Charles De-Long are competing candidates.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor Vance is in Washington for the purpose of securing ways and means for an active canvass in North Carolina in behalf of Gov. Worth, candidate for re-election. The election will be held next August. Both Johnson Cluns here have been called upon to contribute. The loyal Union men of North Carolina will hold a Convention in Raleigh, about the 1st of August to nominate a candidate for Governor. Thomas Settle of Wentworth, it is supposed, will be the nominee.

## THE FIRE ON BENNEHOFF RUN.

**Twenty-One Wells De troyed — 13,000 Barrels of Oil Consumed—Loss $80,000.**

The reporter of the Titusville *Herald* gives the following particulars of the fire Saturday night on Bennehoff Run. He states that about nine o'clock on Saturday night, a dense electric cloud lowered over Bennehoff Run, and hundreds of electric flashes filled the valley. The roar of heaven's artillery was something terrible. The lightnings appeared to spring from the hill-sides and the valley in an upward direction. At last a flash struck one of the oil tanks belonging to the Rouse well, on lease twenty-one. Immediately an immense sheet of flame shot heavenward, and in a few moments the tank burst, scattering the liquid fire in every direction.

Three were two wells and six large tanks on this lease, containing 1,200 barrels of oil, all of which were immediately enveloped in flames. These wells were owned by W. J. Rouse, Wm. Spence, Ayres Coddington and the Bennehoff Mutual Petroleum Company. Total loss $8,500. Daily production 200 barrels.

The burning oil flowed down, taking the following wells in its path: Telegraph well, lease 51, owned by Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company. Loss $4,000. Daily production 200 barrels.

Gaily well, lease 52: two wells, owned by E. Gaily. Loss $9,000. Daily production, 300 barrels.

Gaily well, lease 53: two wells, owned by Hoskins Oil Co. Oil destroyed, 4,000 barrels. Loss $18,000. Daily production 300 barrels.

Lease 53, two wells, owned by Wm. J. Rouse, Wm. Spence, Ayers Coddington and Bennehoff, Mutual Petroleum Company. Loss $9,000. Daily production 200 barrels.

Lease 54, two wells, owned by same parties; oil destroyed, 800 barrels. Loss $5,000. Daily production, 150 barrels.

Lease 55, one well, owned by G. Lider & Co. Oil destroyed, 500 barrels. Loss $5,400. Daily production, 50 barrels.

On Bennehoff and Northern Light Petroleum Company's leases, including below, the following wells were destroyed:

Leases 28, 29, and 46, rigs destroyed, owned by Bolton & Co. Loss $14,000.

Lease 46, owned by land interest. Oil destroyed, 600 barrels. Loss, $4,000. Daily production, 50 barrels.

Lease 50, derrick destroyed, engine house saved. Loss $

# The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.


## THE RULE OF ELEVEN.

The intention of the President to place his veto on a certain description of measures passed while eleven States remain unrepresented, is quite apparent. The principle herein involved is to become a cardinal one of the "National Union Party," to be launched in Philadelphia. On it the new concern will be tolerably certain to secure the eleven States lately in rebellion. It would seem that the principle of loyalty, which has saved the nation, ought to avail to confine acquiescence to these eleven.

Without entering at this time into a discussion of the rule which the President has probably set up for his guide, it would be unwise to lose sight of or attempt to disguise the fact that the President, concerning certain leading measures, on which the Republicans are not united—the Tariff, for instance—possesses the advantage. Although the Republicans have two-thirds in both Houses of Congress available in support of caucus measures, like the Civil Rights bill, there is nothing like this degree of harmony on the Tariff and kindred questions, to which, it is believed, the President will apply his veto, on the ground of non-representation of certain States. It is to be observed that, as to the Tariff bill, the President finds himself practically supported by a considerable section of Republicans, some of them on the reconstruction question most earnestly opposed to him. Should a veto, based on the non-representation idea, ensue, the men of the Senator WILSON and journals of the Chicago *Tribune* stamp would be found supporting it,—and there is some prospect that through this state of things—practically a coalition of the farthest extremes—the Tariff bill will be lost; if not lost entirely, so cut down, that the principle of protection will be sacrificed. While possibly no bill can be framed that will secure the President, so long as the eleven States are unrepresented, it is possible, we presume, to tinker up a bill that can be carried over a veto. But how much better would it be than the present law, and what would be gained?

If the President is determined in his own mind to apply to the Tariff bill the "rule of eleven," as it is said he is, it is apparent that, so far as the principle of protection is concerned, he is master of the situation. Republican Free Trade papers, like the New York *Post*, have commenced already to invoke a veto: and we perceive that papers in the immediate interest of the President, and that are supposed to reflect his intentions, are beginning to foreshadow a veto, on the ground that eleven States are unrepresented. Should the bill, with the protective features retained, pass Congress, go to the President and encounter his veto, an anomalous state of things would be presented, in the fact, that those who were foremost to take issue with the President and who still deny the correctness of the non-representation principle, would, after all, be in practical coalition with him in giving it effective application to defeat vital measures of Congress. Should Congress, to secure harmonious action and strength to override a veto, sustain the executive principle, the anomaly referred to would still be quite as apparent. Not all, nor even the bitterest fruits of non-agreement between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, we fear, have yet been gathered. Should the President adhere to his rule of eleven and apply it to the great measures yet to be submitted to him, this fear will be realized, unless Senator WILSON, the Chicago *Tribune* and others like them, can be induced to remain faithful to the principle that led them to disagree with the President, and fight it through to the end. We call upon them to do so. We protest against their duplicity while the President remains determined. If the President is to be permitted to triumph, it were better there had been no quarrel. Firmness now will secure protection and loyalty. The question is, shall the rule of eleven prevail?

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

It is probable that within the next ten days, we shall hear of the success or failure of the new Atlantic cable. The *Great Eastern* was to have left her moorings for Valentia Bay last Saturday week; giving her some days for splicing, she should by this time be well on her way to Trinity Bay. The *Great Eastern* has been thoroughly over-hauled and put into perfect seagoing trim, and is in a much better condition than she has ever before commenced a similar voyage. The paddle engines have been arranged so that by going ahead on one and backing on the other, the vessel can be easily turned round. In grappling for or in picking up the cable, this facility will be of the greatest importance. A knot an hour, at least, has been added to her speed by a thorough cleaning of her bottom, where, in many places, the mussels were in clusters of more than two feet in thickness. Two thousand four hundred miles of cable have been stowed away on board of her, of which seven hundred and forty-eight miles are of the old cable. It is, as heretofore, stowed in three immense iron tanks, built up from the main deck, one forward, one amidship, and one aft of the vessel. The weight of these tanks and the water in them, is upwards of one thousand tons, and in addition, this vessel will carry eight thousand five hundred tons of coal, five hundred tons telegraph stores and machinery, and four thousand tons of cable—a dead weight cargo of more than fourteen thousand tons in all, exclusive of the usual fittings pertaining to a ship, which will amount to nearly as much more. This, however, brings the vessel down only to her fair load line—in fact into the same perfect trim in which she left last year, when the utmost swell of the Atlantic Ocean could do little more than make her dip occasionally.

The *Great Eastern* is conveyed by her Majesty's steamship *Terrible*, 21, and the steamers *William Corry*, *Albany* and *Midway*, all amply supplied with buoys, buoy ropes, grappling ropes and irons similar to those on board the *Great Eastern*. The grappling ropes to pick up the old cable are twenty miles in length and seven and one-half inches in circumference, and are made of the same material as the cable, the wiring being of steel, running through Manilla. The buoys of the cable of 1865 were lately seen by the master of a French vessel, who reported them in the neighborhood of Madeira.

After splicing the cable at Valentia Bay, the *Great Eastern* would set out immediately to lay down the main cable. The speed of the vessel last year was believed to have been too great for the safety of the cable, and this year her speed has been limited to below six knots per hour. At this speed she would require some eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Valentia Bay to Heart's Content. During the whole time in which she will be engaged signals will be sent through the Valentia every hour, stating latitude and longitude of the ship, weather, amount of cable paid out, &c. After the vessel arrives at Heart's Content, she will return to the spot where the cable unfortunately parted last year and grapple for it. If successful, a splice will be made to it, and the vessel again return to Heart's Content, laying the remainder on her passage. If both these operations are successful, two cables will be laid across the Atlantic before the end of September. The present cable is much stronger than either those of 1858, or 1865, the strain being equal to twelve times its weight per nautical mile in the water, while the one of 1858 was only 4.85 and the one of 1865 equal to eleven times its weight. The total length of cable shipped to complete both cables is two thousand seven hundred and thirty miles. The breaking strain of the present cable is eight tons two hundred. It will bear its own weight in water twelve miles deep. The deepest water encountered in the attempts to lay the previous cable was 2,400 fathoms.

The following is the composition of the present cable, viz: Conductor: Copper strand, consisting of seven wires (six laid round one), and weighing 300 lbs. per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in Chatterton's compound. Gauge of single wire .098—ordinary 18 gauge. Gauge of strand 144—ordinary No. 10 gauge. Insulation: Gutta percha, four layers of which are laid on alternately with four thin layers of Chatterton's compound. The weight of the entire insulation, 400 lbs. per nautical mile. Diameter of core, .104; circumference of core, 1.392. External Protection: Ten solid wires of the gauge 005 No. 13 gauge, drawn from Webster's and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manilla yarn, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with ordinary hemp saturated with preservative mixture.

The weight of the cable in air is 31 cwt. per nautical mile, and in water 142 cwt. per nautical mile.

So many improvements in the mode of paying out the cable and in the construction of it, since the last attempt, have been made, that great hope of success in the present undertaking is felt throughout England. The expedition of last year unhappily failed, and to this day it is not known whether the injury was the result of accident or wanton mischief. Since then, so many discoveries have been made, that an undetected fault in an insulated wire is literally impossible.

## THE ITALIAN DEFEAT.

The result of the first onset of the European war was a disaster to Italy and a victory for Austria. Whatever there was of the other movements, the advances, retreats and skirmishes, it is evident that the battle of Sunday, the 24th ult., was severely contested, and that the retreat across the Mincio by the Italian army should be received as the confession of unqualified defeat. This is far from decisive, however; the only legitimate consequences to be expected being the rousing of the Italians and their allies to a more determined effort, and the encouraging of Austria to greater resistance. It probably foreshadows the character of the struggle—unless, indeed, it is really true, as has been reported, that Austria, fearful of her ability to cope to the end with her enemies, and prepared to concede satisfactory terms, would make the fact known whenever she could do it under circumstances that did not involve her humiliation and a confession of weakness. If this was really her frame of mind, as a Paris dispatch by the previous steamer said, then probably the next steamer may bring us the news of an adjustment by the cession of Venetia. The natural presumption is that the war will go on, the time following the closing of the first campaign being occupied by both sides, in gathering up their energies for a terrible onset and resistance.

We suspect it will turn out that the Italian army lacks spirit, as Austrians are famous for—discipline and steadiness, not excelling in spirit. We suspect, also, that the Austrians possess an advantage in the character of their arms, and this without special reference to the new-fangled needle gun, the effectiveness of which is especially mentioned. These are circumstances which only place on the allies additional obligations and expense, and may cause some delay. Another view of the case is, that it is not impossible enough has occurred already to furnish a pretext to France for interposing for peace and a settlement—as foreshadowed by the analysis of the communication sent by the French Embassador to Count MENSDORFF.

THE DEMOCRATIC papers are whining because Mr. HEISTER CLYMER was not invited to take part in the flag presentation ceremonies at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. Had Mr. C. ever done anything to show that he desired the great and holy cause, symbolized by those flags, success, there would be, perhaps, some reason for complaining. But Mr. CLYMER, as a public man, sympathized not with the men who fought, bled and died for those flags, and those who survived the terrible contest saw no reason for desiring Mr. CLYMER's presence at Philadelphia or any place when the troops rallied back the flags. It seems to us that, under the circumstances, silence would best become Mr. CLYMER and his friends.

WENDELL PHILLIPS quite agrees with the Democrats that the Congressional plan of restoration is an outrageous one, and that the Constitutional amendment should not be ratified. Here is a union of ex themes quite refreshing. But there is no hing new in it. When moderate men are united, men of extreme views and action are generally found practically colescing. It is not the first time the Demcrats have derived support from Mr. PHILLIPS,—but we are not aware that even thus reinforced they have been able to accomplish anything serious.

THE total loss of the Portland fire is placed at ten million dollars. The citizens are said to be remarkably buoyant under their misfortune; they are said indeed scarcely to realize the extent of the disaster—a feeling, it is feared, that will be followed by the opposite extreme of despondency. The sympathy of the whole country has been aroused for the unfortunate city, and while nothing beyond relieving the immediate necessities of the totally destitute can be done, even this effort is an agreeable manifestation of the character of our people for liberality.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, who is residing at Niagara, C. W., will not attend the Philadelphia Convention, but will send his regrets. GEORGE N. SANDERS has not been heard from yet.

## The National Railroad Convention.

The Railroad Convention in session at Philadelphia on Tuesday adopted a memorial to Congress for the purpose of preventing an increase of duties on railroad iron, by a vote of ayes twenty-four, nays ten. The memorial is accompanied by thirteen reasons why the duty on iron should not be increased, mainly embracing free trade arguments. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee on the following subjects: First, the abolition of the whole system of runners, commissions on the sales of tickets and other irregular means of obtaining business; second, the abolition of a very great evil—the system of free passes; third, asking for compensation for carrying traveling postoffices; fourth, memorializing Congress to secure the remission of taxes in gross receipts for freights, &c.; fifth, respectfully memorializing Congress to order the Government to discontinue such Sunday mails as the public interest does not absolutely require. Messrs. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; William Johnston, of North Carolina; J. H. Ramsay, of New York; L. H. Sturgeon, of Missouri; and J. H. Bradley, of Pennsylvania, were appointed as the committee to convey the memorial adopted by the convention to Washington. The convention adjourned to meet in New York on the third Wednesday in October.

THE LAST HOPE OF PEACE.—The predictions of the London *Times*, like Rory O'Moore's dreams, go by contraries. We have still one more hope of peace in Europe, though it is a faint one, we confess. The *Times* says that in a few days "Central Europe will be wrapped in a war extending from the ocean to the Adriatic —a war which will change the boundaries of States, and finally destroy all that remains of the treaties of Vienna." The *Times*, as we have said, is a miserable prophet. Who remembers ever realizing its predictions? In our late war they were flatly contradicted by events, and we think we can see a little glimmer of hope for Europe and the preservation of peace, in the positive and flourishing announcement of the British Thunderer.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—An association has been organized at New Orleans with the object and design of promoting and fostering improvements in all the various departments of agriculture, including cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, hemp, &c., &c.; horticulture, fruits, vegetables, ornamental and staple gardening; the promotion and developement of the mechanic arts; home manufactures in all branches; the rearing, improvement and developement of the races of useful animals; the general advancement of rural economy; the encouragement of household manufactures; and the disseminating of useful knowledge upon such subjects by offering inducements and premiums therefor.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) exchange enumerates among the notable trees of Rhode Island, an ash tree which grows at Apponang. At the surface of the ground it is sixteen feet and six inches in circumference, but at eight feet higher expands to twenty-seven feet. Here the branches, twenty-three in number, diverge, each of which would itself, make quite a respectable tree in size. The branches are quite regular and present in their circular form a pretty appearance. The shade of the tree, which is symmetrical, is seventy-five feet in diameter, making a capacious shade, beneath which a regiment of soldiers might find shelter.

## THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

### The Great Secession Under Count De Leon—He Opens Correspondence with Rapp—Claims a Divine Mission—Comes to Economy—Wishes to be at the Head of Affairs—Draws off a Party—The Society is Divided—Compromise Mad—New Society Formed at Phillipsburg—Cash Exhausted—Count Fails to make Gold Out of Rocks—Mob Visits Economy—Drummed Out—Rubbe Bursts—Count Takes French Leave—Dies on Red River, &c.

In the year 1820, a long letter was received from Frankfort-on-the-Main, purporting to be written by John George Goentgen, Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, but who signs himself Samuel, this being the name which he claims as belonging to him under the new dispensation of which he writes. He does not directly name the personage who afterwards called himself the Count de Leon, but refers to him under such appellations as the Anointed of the Lord, the Divine Messenger, &c., and speaks of him in terms applicable only to the Messiah, whose second advent was at that time daily expected by many among the Pietistic sects of Germany. Of this man's previous history we have but little, except that his proper name was Bernard Meeiler, and that he had gathered around him at Frankfort, as religious leader, a band of the millenian Pietists, who held him in high reverence, under the name of Broil. He claimed to have a Divine commission to proclaim to the world the judgments which were impending in "the last days," and to call upon all the Lord's people to come out from among the wicked, and gather themselves together in some place where they might await the glorious personal advent of the Redeemer. He addressed a solemn circular, or letter apostolic, to the several courts and heads of churches in Europe, warning them of the coming judgments, and bidding them to publish this message, and not to interfere with the coming out of the Lord's people.

PROPOSES TO JOIN RAPP.

His letter to George Rapp, written by Goentgen, who seems to have been his amanuensis or private secretary, expresses great reverence for him and his society, whom he professes to regard as the first fruits of the new millennial church, a portion of that body spoken of in the book of Revelation, ch. 12, as "the woman who fled into the wilderness where she hath a place prepared of God," &c. He expresses his belief that America is not included in the field upon which the prophetic judgments are to fall, but is to be the home of God's chosen ones, and that Rapp's Society are honored with being the forerunners of the church of the "first born," which is to be gathered into this land. He proposes to bring with him a company of his own followers, with a view either to joining themselves to the Harmony Society, or to the forming of a separate community on kindred principles, as might seem best. He inquires concerning the quality and price of lands, the eligibility of locations, &c.

From the pious tone of this letter, and the similarity of its sentiments to those of Rapp and his people, a favorable opinion was formed, and an encouraging answer was returned. Nothing more, however, was heard from Leon until October, 1831, when a letter was received from him stating that he had just arrived at New York with about forty persons, and desiring to know whether they could be accommodated at Economy during the winter.

LEON AND HIS FOLLOWERS ARRIVE.

Having received an affirmative answer, they came on immediately. Leon, assuming an air of great dignity, sends forward two of his suite to herald his approach, he himself tarrying in the meantime in Pittsburgh. A formal public reception was arranged for him. The minds of the people having been prepared for some time before, by Rapp's preaching, for the advent of such a personage, it was a time of great expectations with the honest and simple-minded Harmonists. At the coach which bore Leon approached the town it was greeted with a salute of the first music from the band stationed on the tower of the church. The Count (*sot-disant*) was met at the hotel and escorted to the church, where the whole community are assembled awaiting his arrival. He is very courteously attended by his Minister of Justice in full military garb, and sword at his side. He is shown into the pulpit by Mr. Rapp, and all eyes are fixed upon him and his followers, as the great man stands before them! But where are his solemn prophetic utterances? Instead of delivering an address befitting the occasion, he only expresses his belief that "this meeting is the most important event since the flood, and that henceforth all the troubles and sorrows of the Lord's people will cease," &c.; and then professes to be too full of emotion for further utterance. Mr. Rapp makes a brief address, in which he coolly expresses his doubts as to whether the happy period anticipated by the Count has yet arrived, and then dismisses the assembly.

Five houses were assigned to Leon and his followers, and a few boarded at the hotel, paying their own expenses.

EARLY RUMORS HEARD.

As yet, Rapp and his people knew nothing of the views and character of these strangers, except what might be gathered from the letter above mentioned. Some of the more discerning ones, however, soon began to form unfavorable opinions from what they saw and heard. Meetings for conference were held two or three evenings every week, for a month or more, between the leading men on both sides, Leon was heard at length in exposition of his views, and extended passages were read from a volume which he called the "Golden Book." The conferences were not satisfactory. The more Rapp learned of Leon's views, the more he disliked them. Rapp's system aimed at the crucifixion of the flesh and isolation from the spirit of the world. He believed that religion required the bearing of the cross. Leon seemed to think that the offense of the cross would cease under the new order of things which he was called to introduce. He favored a better style of dress and living, and especially was he disposed to encourage matrimony among his followers. It was soon found that there could be no union between the two societies, and Leon and his party would have been expected to leave at once but for the lateness and inclemency of the season. Being permitted to remain through the winter, they had ample opportunities of mingling with the people in their manufactories, workshops and elsewhere.

SEEDS OF DISCORD SOWN.

These opportunities were but too well employed in fomenting dissatisfaction and discord. Leon was extolled by his friends as a man of extraordinary knowledge, experience and wisdom, possessing even the art of making gold out of the rocks around them. His divine commission was also urged, and the danger of resisting his claims. Those whose ear could be gained were invited to visit him at his house, and thus he got his views fully explained to them, and endeavored to steal away the hearts of the young and unstable among the members. It was represented to them that if Count Leon were their leader he would soon bring the society to a great state of advancement, giving them better fare, better clothing, more personal comforts, less work, and above all, the privilege of marriage, so much desired by some. These seductive representations were not without their effect upon some of those who were not fully imbued with the principles of the society, especially the young, the disaffected, and the recently admitted members. A paper was drawn up and published in the newspapers, in which Leon was mentioned as the future head and leader of the association, and outstanding bills were to be sent in to him for settlement. This paper was signed by all those who favored his claims, to the number of two hundred and fifty, including men, women and children. Another, and counter paper, was also prepared and signed by those who were determined to adhere to the old order of things, expressing confidence in their present leaders and protesting against the division movement. This paper contained five hundred names, and thus the society stood divided two-thirds against one-third.

A DIVISION AND COMPROMISE.

A state of temporary anarchy ensued, and the society seemed to be on the verge of dissolution. Members were constantly passing to the opposite sides. It was a trying time to the old and faithful members, whose quiet habitations were now for the first time disturbed with the noise of strife and contention. But they trusted in God and in their tried leaders, and they determined to go forward. The question now was, how best to rid themselves of these treacherous guests and their adherents? To wait the slow process of the law would occupy too much time. They determined to make a compromise. The terms, as finally agreed upon and ratified on the 6th of March, 1832, in legal form, were in substance these: The adherents of Leon, now members of the society, were to withdraw from and leave Economy within three months, relinquishing all claims whatever upon the property, money and real estate of the society, and taking with them only their personal clothing, household furniture, &c., in consideration of the sum of $105,000, to be paid to them in three annual visits within the year. Leon himself and suite were to leave within six weeks.

LEON AND PARTY REMOVE TO PHILIPSBURG.

With the money they received, the withdrawing party purchased the village of Phillipsburg, on the opposite side of the Ohio, ten miles below Economy, with about 800 acres of land. Here they settled and organized themselves into a society on the community principle, but allowing marriage. They called their association the New Philadelphia Society. They erected a hotel, factories, &c., and proposed to rival Economy in manufacturing, farming, vine raising, &c. In order to make good the promises of Leon as to better living, less work, &c., their expenditures for the first year far exceeded their income, including the amount paid them from Economy. Finding themselves largely in debt and their credit exhausted, they called upon the Count to bring into requisition his power of making gold, and he is said actually to have built a laboratory and made the attempt to extract gold from stones. A small portion of the precious metal at length appeared, but now it got into the crucible was not exactly stated. The promised gold is not forthcoming, and the seceders who had been made to believe that they had been living on the Counts money, now find out that their own $105,000 are expended, and they are indignant and much excited against his Countship. In order to allay the rising tempest he persuades them to make an additional demand upon the Harmony Society, under the plea that too little had been paid them, and that he himself had never sanctioned the compromise.

A WARLIKE INVASION.

Having little hope of extorting anything more by process of law, and being in need of the ready cash, they determined to adopt a summary process. On the second of April, 1833, a mob of about eighty persons entered the town of Economy, took forcible possession of the hotel, and then laid their demands before the authorities in a long and offensive document, which ended in terms similar to a declaration of war. This ultimatum was formally considered and promptly rejected, with the reply that the terms of the compromise which had been accepted by both parties had been fully complied with, and nothing more could be yielded. The members of the society, meanwhile, all remained quietly in their houses, as they had been advised, so that there might be no collision. The mob then threatened loudly to enter Mr. Rapp's house by force. In order, as they alleged, to get possession of certain papers which would sustain their claims. But finding the house barricaded and well guarded from within, they desisted from the attempt. They gathered again around the hotel, and helped themselves freely to whatever provisions, liquors, &c., they could find.

INGLORIOUS RETREAT.

In the meantime many of the neighbors and friends of the Economites, hearing of the proceedings, had gathered in to see what was going on, and after having learned the unreasonable demands of the mob, they send for further assistance, and toward evening they rose up in a bold American way, under a dauntless leader, and drove the invaders from the town before drum and fife, and to the tune of the *Rogue's March*. During the whole day, however, not a drop of blood was shed, nor even a blow struck.

CLOSE OF THE COUNT'S CAREER.

The hotel incurring complaint was made at Beaver, the county seat, against the individuals composing the mob, as well as against Leon and his associates, and they were bound over as conspirators to answer at the June court. Indictments were presented to the Grand Jury, and true bills found against the whole of them, but their attorneys managed to put off the trials to the September term. Between June and September they had ample time to examine into the state of their affairs and learn their true position. The count the misguided Seceders were now thoroughly opened, and they thought it advisable to get rid of their bogus count and prophet. He was accordingly, with a small number of his own followers, quietly shipped on board a keel-boat, and leaving his claims and legal recognizances for others to care for, he made the best of his way to Alexandria on the Red river, in Louisiana, where he died of cholera, in the fall of 1834. He seems to have been a compound of the enthusiast and the impostor.

THE NEW SOCIETY DISBANDS.

The seceders being thus left to themselves, made an assignment, divided the property and debts *pro rata*, and started anew on the individual system. By calling into action the industry and carefulness which they had practiced at Economy, and improving upon one his own allotted share of the land, they soon relieved themselves of their debts, and began to prosper. When the September term of the court came on, the Harmony Society, by advice of their lawyers, consented to withdraw the suits against their former brethren, now mad the maker of all the mischief was gone away in shame—they paying all the costs. Thus the difficulties were ended, and thus ingloriously terminated also the splendid schemes of Herr Bernard Mueller, Broil, Count de Leon, Divine Messenger, &c.

THE HARMONITES NOBE HARMONIOUS.

This diminution of their numbers by one-third, together with the same amount of money paid to the seceders, might have been supposed to be a great loss to the society. But it was, on the whole, a decided gain. They were relieved from all the discordant materials which, in the course of time, had become intermingled with their organization. A greater measure of true harmony and brotherly love than they had known for years before, was now restored. They henceforth pursue the even tenor of their way in peace. All their enterprises prosper. The social and religious meetings are joyful, and they find verified in their experience the truth of a remark pithily made by one of their leaders, in view of the events above recorded, that "happiness is not always found in great numbers nor in large farms."

Another article, giving some account of the law suits brought against the Society for the recovery of property deposited or otherwise claimed, with some notice of their outside enterprises, including the oil business, will close this series. A. W.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music are now engaged in overhauling that elegant building, and will spend over twenty thousand dollars. In the work of improvement suggested that the combustible portions of the building should be gradually removed and fireproof materials substituted in lieu thereof.

Within a week or ten days, if all goes well, we shall be in telegraphic communication with Europe, and receive dispatches from London and Paris ahead of time. The Great Eastern was to sail from Valentia Bay on the last of June, and is now probably slowly steaming towards Heart's Content, paying out the cable as it goes. If no disaster occurs, she may be expected to reach her destination next week.

A new mode of smuggling foreign tobacco has been discovered by the Custom House authorities in Paris. Some large blocks of stone, weighing about a hundred weight, having arrived from Switzerland, it was found on inspection that they were hollow, and that they were stuffed full of cigars of the finest brands.

Pennsylvania has a rival in the manufacture of paper from wood substances, in Maryland. The Messrs. Dickinson, of Baltimore, have erected a factory, and by a new process are making paper pulp out of wood. It is said to be of excellent quality, and is manufactured at the rate of three thousand pounds per day.

The numerous great fires that are taking place all over the country, are in many instance failing heavily upon what the Insurance Companies term the best risks, and in view of this it is being considered advisable to increase the premiums upon certain risks, so that the business of insuring may be made remunerative upon that class of risks which at present do not pay.

The projectors of the National Telegraph Company, whose charter the company has been organized, with a nominal capital of $1,000,000, and that the stock will be apportioned among the principal commercial cities of the country. The design is to build lines of telegraph covering the whole country, to be under one principal direction, and to fix the rates of telegraphing at reasonable rates.

It has been suggested that the proceeds of the ordinary plate collection of one Sabbath, in the different churches throughout the country, be devoted to the Portland sufferers. This plan, if generally observed, would not be an onerous one, and afford instant and permanent relief to the fortunates.

The Troy *Whig* claims that when the Federal army was disbanded at the close of the war, it numbered 1,000,000 men, of whom sixty-six 200,000—were from New York State. But the *Whig* does not tell us what per centage of those two hundred thousand men were smuggled out of Pennsylvania and other loyal States.

Ten years ago there were not more than three or four thousand acres planted with the vine in the United States, now there are not less than two million acres so planted. Formerly American wine would scarcely bring one dollar per gallon, and now it sells at from two to six dollars per gallon.

In the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learnt a trade he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should he be ignorant of reading and writing, or, knowing these, should he wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion, he goes to the regimental school for four hours every day when he is not on guard or fatigue duty. Once his schooling is over he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or should he not know one he is put to learn one.

A proposition has been made to light the street lamps of Boston by a new electrical machine. The stop-cock is the original feature of the invention, any number of which can be operated at the same time by a piece of platina wire. In case the wind blows the gas out, it will ignite again of its own accord from the heat which is retained in the wires, without any electricity whatever.

Water melons, very small and very watery, have made their appearance in the Baltimore market, labelled "seventy-five cents" and "one dollar" a piece.

Not a single life was lost at the late terrible conflagration at Portland, Me.

Iowa is to rejoice over a "Central Railroad vote." The first thirty-five miles have been placed under contract, and ground broken at the west end of the proposed route.

The Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad is to be finished immediately. It will follow the general course of the Potomac as far as Aquia Creek, a portion of the distance directly on the bank of the river.

One hundred packages of gold and silver, belonging to the royal family of the Hanoverian government, have reached the Bank of England in safety. This is "preparing for a rainy day."

A confederate soldier named William Wade, who is confined in the Libby Prison for brutally murdering a negro, is very likely to cheat the gallows of its victim. The Richmond *Times* says "he is dying by inches."

THE FIRST BURNING OF PORTLAND.—Portland, Me., was destroyed by a British fleet in 1775—several months before the Declaration of Independence. Of course there was great destitution and suffering. The provincial Congress soon after made a grant of money and corn to the victims of the fire, and subsequently other grants were made, and the taxes of the town abated. A committee appointed to ascertain the exact amount of the losses reported that the sum total was fifty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings, the amounts set to the names of individuals on the list ranging from over two thousand pounds down to two pounds. At the close of the Revolution an appeal for aid was made to the sympathizing people of England, Ireland and France; but it does not appear that any response was made. In 1791 the State Legislature made a grant of two townships to the sufferers of Falmouth, which, however, did not result in any practical benefit to them.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBEL.—It was reported that the Hon. Wm. E. Darling of New York, said in Congress the other day, in his eulogy of his late colleague, Mr. Humphrey, that "his gentlemanly spirit winged its way," etc. So salient an instance of absurd rhetoric naturally attracted attention, and the quotation from Mr. Darling's speech has been widely copied, as an instance of vicious "fine writing." But it seems that a typographical blunder, by the omission of a single comma, is the only cause of wrong, and that what he did actually say in describing the peaceful death of his friend was that "without a struggle or a groan the gentle, manly spirit of James Humphrey was wafted into the presence of his Maker."

THE MILLENIUM.—A Mrs. Rice, residing on the north-east of Maryland, has issued a printed circular containing a prophesy that the Millennium will occur on the morning of February 9th, 1869 at nine o'clock. All the fools are evidently not dead yet.

## PERSONAL.

—Garibaldi's rank of "General," is equivalent to a Marshal of France, or of a Field Marshal of England.

—A Sicilian soldier named Mucaton, has appeared with a mail coat which no bayonet can cut—no revolver can pierce.

—"Corry O'Lannis" says that newspapers, like time and tide, wait for no man. If an editor melts down or evaporates, they get another. Correspondents ditto.

—Commodore Maury has successfully closed Louis Napoleon's eye, to adopt his sub-marine torpedoes. It is a successful invention.

—John Minor Botts "defines his position" thus: "I deny that any State right has been swept away by the war. The rebellious States were wrong, and whenever they show that they have any feeling in common with the United States, then let them come in."

—Some of the Baltimore friends of General Hancock have caused a life size portrait of the General to be painted. It will decorate the walls of one of the public buildings in that city.

—The Duke de Chartres, who had applied for a commission in the Italian army, has been informed that "considerations of a superior order" compel the Italian Government to deprive themselves of his services. This would mean that for fear of offending Louis Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel cannot give a Bourbon Prince an opportunity of distinguishing himself.

—Madame Comte Bochard, originally a merchants pianist, but latterly a distinguished artiste of the Lyrical stage, died in the city of Mexico on the 28th of May last, at an early age.

—Wherever Garibaldi appears in Brescia, whether late at night or early in the morning, the population are afoot to give him an ovation. The richest ladies, as well as the poorest women; deck themselves in their holiday attire, and they tear up the flowers out of their hair and bosoms to throw under his horse's feet.

—Miss Sopronia Bondman Norris, of Lancaster, Pa., was married in Rome on the 12th ult., to Charles S. Keyser, Esq., of Philadelphia.

—George Bruce, the well-known founder and printer of New York, died in that city a few days ago, aged eighty-five years.

—The Prince Imperial and heir apparent to the throne of France, is very anxious to learn the printing business. A room has been fitted up for him, with a miniature press, types, &c., and a competent instructor to teach his highness the mysteries of the great art. We consider it an indication that he is inclined to be liberal.

—The Right Rev. Dr. Earley, Bishop of the "Episcopal Methodist Church," has entirely recovered from his recent railroad injuries and resumed the duties of his episcopal office.

—Alexander Addison, of Pittsburgh, has graduated at the head of his class from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. At the recent commencement President Winslow addressed him as follows: "By authority of the Board of Trustees, and on the recommendation of the Faculty of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, I confer upon you, Mr. Alexander Addison, the degree of Civil Engineer, and in testimony thereof present you with this diploma."

—The Richmond *Times'* special correspondent, writing about General Lee, says: "We have no reason whatever to believe that he will abandon the College so long as he is competent to discharge the duties of President. It is said that he once expressed a desire to become Governor of Virginia. But that was before the war. Times have changed, and the ex-rebel has seen hereafter in my own name at the works, corner of Water and Wood streets, and is pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on the late firm, and to receive orders for our former collection of machinery quite a number of new lathes, &c., I will be prepared to complete machinery to our line to better advantage than before. Soliciting the attention of all persons in want of

**Machinery for Mills, &c.,**

Feeling assured I can give them entire satisfaction.

S. S. FOWLER.

jy10 1w

**$25 REWARD.**—Lost on the Steamer FAYETTE, Monongahela River, on the night of June 30th, 1866, a PATENT LEATHER CARPET SACK, containing Clothing, Books and Papers. The above reward will be paid for the return of the above to the subscriber at Monongahela City, or to the Brownsville Wharf Boat, (Old Line,) Pittsburgh.

A. INSKEEP.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DITHRIDGE & SON for the manufacture of DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL AND ROYAL PYROLIGNEOUS CAMPHINE LAMPS. All debts due to and by E. D. Dithridge will be paid to and by Dithridge & Son.

EDWD'D DITHRIDGE,
E. D. DITHRIDGE.

jy9-1m

**FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS**
**A FIRST CLASS TRADING BOAT,**

Built expressly for trading on the river. The boat is 20 feet wide by 103 in length, and finished complete in all its appointments. For further particulars apply to J. M. & E. G. MOORE.

jy-NT on the boat, above the Mechanics st. bridge.

**COAL FLAT LOST—A COAL FLAT**
**80X11**, nearly new, marked
**WENONA NO. 10,**

Is missing. Whoever will give information to enable us to recover the same IMMEDIATELY will be liberally rewarded. REHM, BUEGE & COMPANY.

25 Wood street, or
E. W. CRITTENDEN, Agent.

jy-8

**VALUABLE STOCKS WILL BE**
added to the list of stocks already advertised to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock, at the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

35 shares Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,
4 shares Allegheny National Bank,
800 shares Marine Oil Company,
4 Monongahela Navigation Company Bonds, for $1,600 each.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

jy9

**LARGE LOT OF SECOND HAND**

# PIANOS

AND

# MELODEONS

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Seven Octave Rosewood Case piano corners, carved legs—very fine tone | $175 |
| 2. | Seven Octave Rosewood Case piano, French scroll legs—made by Lund & Brother | 275 |
| 3. | Six Octave Rosewood Case piano, full metal corners—made by Hailes & Davis | 200 |
| 4. | Six Octave Rosewood Case piano corners—made by Hallet & Allen | 210 |
| 5. | Six Octave Rosewood Square corners—made by Hallet & Brown | 220 |
| 6. | Six Octave Rosewood Square corners—made by George Hews | 200 |
| 7. | Six Octave Rosewood Square corners—made by Dickinson | 200 |
| 8. | Six Octave Rosewood Square corners—made by Wickinson & Cox | 180 |
| 9. | Six Octave Mahogany Square corners—made by Gilbert & Co | 160 |
| 10. | Six Octave Rosewood Fluted corners—made by Harper & Co | 170 |
| 11. | Six Octave Mahogany, Square corners—made by Gilbert | 160 |
| 12. | Six Octave, Mahogany, Fluted corners—made by Wickinson & Cox | 150 |

MELODEONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | Four Octave, Portable | $50 |
| 14. | Five " Prince & Co | 70 |
| 15. | Five " Plain style | 100 |
| 16. | Five " Bishop & Child | 90 |

FOR SALE BY

**C. C. MELLOR & CO.,**

51 WOOD STREET.

jy10

## PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' CARD BOARDS.
WADE'S PRINTING INKS.
RULED BILL HEAD PAPERS.
FLAT CAP, DEMI and MEDIUM.
FOLIO, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPER

The above stock in all varieties constantly on hand and FOR SALE FOR CASH at a very small advance on cost.

**J. R. WELDIN & CO.,**

101 WOOD STREET.

jy7

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—I have this day associated with me in the Petroleum Export and Commission Business, Mr. PETER SCHMID. The business will be continued under the name and style of HONEGGER & CO. Office No. 191 Liberty street.

R. HONEGGER.

Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1866. jy4f

**FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY.**—By Order of the Orphan's Court Dwelling House of late ROBT. DUNLAP

# The Daily Commercial

THE MIANTONOMAH IN BRITISH WATERS.

John Bull Takes a Look and Shakes His Head—He has Nothing Much Her—She is a Tin-clad Gun Carriage—He Takes Consolation in the Chances.

THE LONDON TIMES DELIVERS ITSELF.

From the London Times, June 23.]

It is said that the present war actually originated in a new firearm. Count Bismark thought the needle-gun would render the Prussian army irresistible, and so he seized the opportunity of breaking up the old system of Europe to reconstruct it afresh. The presumption may be a little over-strained, but Marshal Benedek alludes to it in his address to his soldiers, and there is truth enough in the idea to fix our attention on the great questions at issue. Muskets and cannon now constitute the reliance of nations, and the Prussians have developed one of these instruments and the Americans the other. A Prussian battalion is said to be a match, by means of its needle-gun, for three battalions armed with the ordinary muskets, and an American monitor is expected to be superior to any other fighting ship in the world. On one of these points it is but too likely that we shall soon have evidence in abundance, and on the other we know more than we did, for a real monitor has just crossed the Atlantic, and is now lying in British waters.

The American monitor, is literally a floating gun, carriage, and nothing else. She has not the least resemblance to any ordinary man-of-war either in shape or arrangements, but she does carry guns—enormous ones too—and the Miantonomah has carried them across the Atlantic. These guns weigh upwards of twenty tons, they have a bore of fifteen inches, and they throw four hundred and eighty pound shots. The monitor has two turrets, and two of these guns are carried in each. Now, if the caliber of a gun is to decide the advantage in an action we have certainly nothing to match the battery of the Miantonomah. In our latest and most successful specimen of a fighting ship we have got just half-way to the point reached by the Americans. The Hallerophon carries guns weighing upwards of twelve tons, and throwing two hundred and fifty-pound shot. Those are our heaviest and most powerful cannon, whereas an Italian iron clad has just sailed for the Adriatic, carrying six-hundred-pounders, and the Americans, we are told, have sixteen of cast guns more than twice as big as those of the Miantonomah. Either, then, the advantage does not belong exclusively to the largest gun or of having guns of any kind belong to us. We have lately had some addition to our experience in three matters. In the action of Lissa four hundred and fifty-pounders and rifled guns were matched against iron-clads, but, though the history of the engagement is instructive in many respects, it appears strangely wrong. That the Austrian iron-clad was never struck by a shot. The Peruvian, after some resistance, did not escape the enormous guns against the wooden vessels of their adversaries, and, though the result was decisive, the effort was considerable. A single hundred and fifty pound shot drove a Spanish frigate out of action, disabled, and another such shot told with similar effect on a smaller vessel; but the iron clad, though exposed to guns as large as those with which the captain of the Monadnock—an American monitor—undertook, and did, in ten minutes, remained substantially uninjured. On the other hand, one of the Peruvian turrets was the scene of a terrible disaster. The gunner-within the turret were hoisting up a large percussion shell from the magazine. By the explosion which ensued every man in the turret was killed outright, and the machinery on which the guns revolved was so deranged that they were useless for the rest of the day. On all sides, however, it was acknowledged that the repulse of the Spaniards was due to the few heavy guns mounted on the Peruvian batteries; and, as the Spanish fleet has since retired from the Pacific, we may fairly credit the four hundred and fifty pounders with the conclusion of that war.

But there is another feature of the American specimen deserving attention. This monitor, though carrying four hundred and fifty pounders, is but one thousand five hundred tons burden. Now, our newest model of a light cruiser is the Palisa—Mr. Reed's vessel—and she is of two thousand four hundred tons burden, though her guns are only a quarter as big as those of the Miantonomah. Even Captain Cowper Coles has not yet proposed to build a two-turret vessel of less burden than three thousand tons, or double that of the monitor. Consequently the Americans are far ahead of us in combining light tonnage with heavy armament. Of course there are other points for consideration where the monitor might not appear so much advantage. The speed of the Miantonomah, for instance, in her voyage across the Atlantic was but seven knots an hour, and her maximum is only at nine. Either the Warrior or the Achilles, therefore, would run round her at pleasure. Then her enormous guns are of a very peculiar pattern and capacity. They are made to throw very heavy shot with a very low velocity, a principle not approved by artillerists in this country. In fact, we have no evidence of the actual power of the Dahlgren gun against really good armor plating, nor is it certain that the three hundred pounders of the Bellerophon, if tried against the Hercules target, would not prove as effective as the four hundred pounders of the Miantonomah. What the Americans have shown is this, that they can send four hundred and fifty pound guns to sea in a one thousand five hundred ton vessel.

## New Jewish Synagogue at Berlin.

### Solomon's Temple Outshone.

The Jewish synagogue just completed at Berlin, but not yet consecrated, is one of the most gorgeous buildings in Europe. The entire cost of the structure is estimated at a million of thalers, $750,000 in gold. To give a description of the building is utterly beyond my power. It is surrounded by a huge dome of the Oriental type, which can be seen from every house in Berlin. It is not less conspicuous for its Eastern form than for the heavy gilding which covers it in every part. Besides, there is also a minor dome, also heavily gilded. The interior is broken up into two grand halls, each of which is not far from a hundred feet in length, and provided with three thousand chairs for the worshipers. These are of oak and richly carved. The number of seats on the ground floor, and devoted to the men, is precisely equal to the numbers in the two galleries devoted exclusively to the use of the women. The finish of the interior is of the most elaborate kind, and yet there is not a word or symbol in the building except the imitation of the Commandments behind the pulpit.

The general color of the wall is brown, but it is so profusely studded with stars, and very delicate tracery, done in gold, that the eye is dazzled with the splendor. The whole is lighted with two thousand burners, and the cost of the gas burned each hour is said, fifty dollars. The rooms for committees, and for small meetings, are as splendid in their way as the main hall. The general arrangement of pulpit, reading-desks, pews and galleries is not unlike Sunday Christian church, and there is to a certain indefinable something which seemed different. All was more or less Oriental in its general effect. The organ is in the lower gallery, not opposite the pulpit, but is at the same end with it; it is a first class instrument, but it is entirely concealed from view by a screen. The price of a single sitting in the church is five hundred dollars a year, the present rate of American paper. It would require a not inconsiderable fortune to buy a pew for an American family.

In size and splendor, this new Jewish synagogue unquestionably eclipses the Temple of Solomon. In its erection the best materials have been used, and the highest skill employed in every department. Months were expended in and preliminary attempts in painting the interior cost more than $10,000. The Jews of Berlin are proud of it, of course, for there is no place of worship in the Prussian capital which can compare with it. The cathedral connected with the national church of the land is insignificant compared with this new Jewish temple. It is in the display of wealth involved in building this structure that the Jews can show what power they possess, and the pride of which it is the expression, is even stronger than the internal hatred of the two sects of Jews whose united money built it.

BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY."—The Chicago *Post* gives the following description of Bierstadt's great painting of the "Yo Semite Valley," which is valued at twenty thousand dollars: "A narrow valley, through which winds a placid stream with not a ripple on its surface which could break the perfect quietness that reigns all around. On either side, the the green level meadows, and towering high over all the awful cliffs, steep and massive, vast enough, seemingly, to overshadow the world—terrible but grand, and in their very loniness sublime. Facing the pair, frowning mass, towers up peak over peak, cliff above cliff, jagged and broken, the stupendous rocks, standing like Titanic sentinels, guarding the lonely pass, which one might imagine to be the gateway leading to another world. And over all there is silence profound. No living thing moves about the meadows or by the stream. No solitary bird wings its way through the awful chasm. Grand, lovely and awful these rocks tower up to heaven, and seem to brood in their desolation over buried ages. It is a solitude unsurpassed in grandeur, a scene which it is difficult to believe is to be visited in this world. The imagination loses itself, as gazing at the picture you seem to wander for miles and miles through the green valley. The golden glow of the sunset flashes across the rocks, and gleams upon the light clouds overhead; and a golden mist hangs like a veil over the precipices, and floats downward into the valley, deepening the mystery that seems to overhang the solitude. It is a scene one can gaze upon for hours, and ever be able to discern in it new beauties.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH" IN THE LATE REBEL CAPITAL.—The Richmond press does not evince a great deal of spirit in their report of the "Fourth of July" celebration in that city. The *Times* says: "We strain our ears to catch the music of old, hoping that the future may perpetuate the tune, and that the crest of the wave that bears us on may reflect in its spray-drops the glories that were. We have but little feeling to recount the deeds of the last Fourth of July. It was a sad change from the olden time. The Square and all its surroundings was crowded with negroes from country and town. The State House, which has echoed with the eloquence of the fathers, was blackened with a horde of these blacks, and the monuments which were intended to perpetuate their fame were desecrated by their adornments. Indeed, the negroes seemed to have had the Fourth all to themselves. They paraded through the streets with bands of music and banners waving, with swords at their sides and feathers in their caps. In front of the procession was an open carriage, in which was seated three buck fellows, which we took to be the honored orator and his aids,' each holding in his hand a huge bouquet. Then followed about fifty negro cavalry men, well mounted, and each wearing a sword by his side. The next in order came the different societies, white behind, before, on each side, and all around thousands of them moved along, yelling and whooping as if experiencing the greatest joy. Scarcely a white person could be seen on the streets while the procession was passing.

A RAILROAD UP MOUNT WASHINGTON.—The Boston *Traveller* watering place correspondent says: Mr. Sylvester Marsh is said to be really engaged upon his projected railroad up the north westerly side of Mt. Washington. Whether he will complete it or not remains to be seen. Mr. Marsh obtained a charter from the New Hampshire legislature in 1858 for railroad to the top of Mt. Washington and Mt. Lafayette. He has the exclusive privilege of constructing said roads any time within twenty years of the date of the charter, but it is stipulated that upon Mt. Washington is said not by a track within a certain distance of the carriage road. The track is to have a middle cog rail and the engine is to push the cars up the ascent; this latter arrangement being made to preclude the possibility of accident from the breaking of couplings. Mr. Marsh calculates that he can run his iron horse up the mountain at the rate of three miles an hour, which is at the rate of time attained by the hardly a gain upon the speed attained by the horses upon the carriage road. The railroad is to follow pretty nearly the old Fabyan path,


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ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

## PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF
MILWAUKEE WHEAT.

The undersigned Proprietors of the
UNION GRAIN ELEVATOR,

CAPACITY 250,000 BUSHELS, at CLEVELAND, we are prepared to receive consignments of cargo lots of Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, from vessels, cars, or canal boats, for shipment or sale, and would solicit orders for same, having all the necessary facilities; can load in cars of the C. and P., C. and K., C. and T., P. C. and C., A. and G. W. (narrow gauge) Railroads. Empire Line and Union Line directly in our Elevator are receivers and shippers of Lumber and other coarse freights, having steam derricks to handle same with. Also, dealers in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Seeds, and Produce generally. Also, Agents for the sale of Salt Water Lime, Plaster, &c. Orders for purchase solicited and promptly attended to.

GARDNER, BURT & OVIATT.
ap30-3m

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS. STENCILS, &c. SEAL PRESSES.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI.
my2-1y-M.W.F Agent for the above. 118 Third st.

MEDICATED PAPER—
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
jy21 cor. Wood and Third streets.

ISAAC STERN,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN,
MONONGAHELA and OLD RYE
WHISKY,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.
No. 162 Federal st.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Branch Store near the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Passenger Depot
NEW CASTLE,
Lawrence county, Pa.
je21-1mecd

## DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Wm. H. Lippincott, and Wm. A. Scott, under the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Henry C. Fry and William A. Scott assuming all liabilities, and are authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT.
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1866. jy2-w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership under the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long is the special partner in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, $25,000 in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to continue from the 24 day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.
PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT, } Gen. Partners. | DAVID M. LONG (Spec. Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

## PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

### PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS,

### Immediate Action to be Taken.

### City and Borough Councils to Act as Collecting Committees.

### One Thousand Dollars Already Subscribed.

Pursuant to a call, a public meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of making arrangements for extending substantial relief to the sufferers by the recent terrible conflagration at Portland, Maine. The meeting was attended by a large number of our most prominent citizens, and considerable interest was evinced in the matter. An organization was effected by the election of the following OFFICERS:

*President*—John Harper, Esq.

*Vice Presidents*—Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy, Hon. John Morrison, Isaac Jones, Hon. George Wilson, A. Garrison, J. J. Gillespie, David Evans, Park, Wm. O. Davis, Wm. M. Hersh, Chas. W. Richardson, Gen. Thomas M. Howe, Rev. Henry D. Moore, Prof. George Woods, James McAuley, James Rees, Thomas Steel, John Shepton, Col. James M. Cooper, M. D., Mr. Moorhead, Dr. A. G. McCandless, David Hutchinson, Joseph Kaye, Joseph French, and John H. Hare.

*Secretaries*—Reporters of the Press.

COMMITTEE TO SOLICIT AID.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Isaac Jones moved that a committee of two from each election district in the cities and surrounding boroughs be appointed to solicit aid for the sufferers at Portland.

Mr. Wm. M. Hersh amended the motion by moving that the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Burgess and Town Councils of the Boroughs be requested to act as such committee. The amendment was accepted and adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Jones, John Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, was chosen Treasurer of the Fund.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

Mr. Steel offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Clerks of Councils be requested to prepare subscription books, with suitable headings, stating the object in which the subscriptions are to be applied, and naming collectors, each book to be certified by the Mayor and Burgesses of the respective corporations, the moneys, when collected, to be deposited in the Bank of Pittsburgh for transmission the authorities at Portland.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES TENDERED.

The following communication was then read to the meeting:

SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT, }
W. U. TELEGRAPH CO. }

HON. WM. C. MCCARTHY,
*Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.*

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to tender the use of the wires of this Company, for any communications it may be desired to make to the authorities of the city of Portland, relative to furnishing aid to the sufferers of the late disastrous fire at that place.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS R. A. DAVID,
Division Superintendent.

The communication was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to Mr. David for his liberal and generous action.

EARLY ACTION.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Councils of the cities and boroughs were requested to meet at as early a day as practicable, and take action in the matter.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Thomas Steel and Wm. M. Hersh, were appointed an executive committee to superintend the collections. The committee will meet daily at the Bank of Pittsburgh.

DONATIONS ALREADY SENT FORWARD.

A note from J. D. Byrne, to the Mayor, inclosing twenty dollars in behalf of the sufferers, was received, and on motion, the money was pinced in the hands of the Treasurer.

The President announced that a gentleman of this city, noted for his liberality (Charles W. Ricketson, Esq.), had, upon receipt of intelligence of the great calamity, handed him five hundred dollars, which he had forwarded to the Mayor of Portland.

Mr. Steel stated that Rev. Henry D. Moore, formerly a resident of Portland, had been moving quietly in the matter, and said already collected a large sum.

The President said that he knew Rev. Mr. Moore had received letters of sympathy from the Mayor of Portland to collect money for the sufferers, and hoped the gentleman would make a statement to the meeting.

ACTION OF REV. H. D. MOORE ENDORSED.

Mr. Moore stated that he had resided in the city of Portland for the past ten years, and upon the receipt of the news of the fire, he had telegraphed to Hon. A. E. Stevens, Mayor of that city, for authority to make collections for the benefit of the sufferers. The offer was received with thanks, and at the suggestion of several gentlemen he called a meeting of the citizens on Saturday, and collected six hundred dollars, which he had intended to remit, but noticing the call for a public meeting, he had decided to place the money at its disposal.

On motion of Mr. Steel, it was resolved that Mr. Moore's course meets with the hearty approval of the meeting, and that he be requested to continue in his good work.

THE SCENT DISTRICT.

Mr. Stephen Northum exhibited a map of the city of Portland, which was explained by Rev. Mr. Moore, who pointed out to the meeting the burnt district.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Sterrett heard a case of *habeas corpus* yesterday, in which Mrs. Ann E. Merriman, a resident of Sewickley, was the petitioner, and John Merriman, her father-in-law, was respondent. The petitioner sought to obtain the custody of her child, a girl five years of age, who was under the respondent's care. It appears from the evidence produced, that Jacob Merriman, father of the child, had served in the army, and that the mother had resided a portion of the time with her father-in-law during his absence, but had subsequently left there, and in order to support the child went to work. The father on returning home went to housekeeping, but being unable to furnish sufficient means for his household effects and departed for the West, leaving his wife and child here. The husband, before starting, gave the child into the custody of his father, John Merriman, the respondent in this case, requesting him to retain custody of it during his absence. The mother did not like this arrangement, and accordingly appealed to the law to recover possession of her child, on the ground that she had thus far maintained the child almost entirely by her exertions; that the relations of her husband was unknown to her; and that the grandmother was not the proper person to have control of the child. It was asserted on the part of the respondent that the mother had abused the child, and that he had no permanent place of employment the child's condition would not be improved by placing it into her custody. After a careful review of the testimony on both sides, Judge Sterrett made a decree surrendering the child into the custody of its mother, and ordering that the grandfather should at all reasonable times have the privilege of visiting it, until the matter was finally settled.

### Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Thomas McAntry lodged an information yesterday before this magistrate charging John McKeon and Thomas Dardis with assault and battery. McKeon then made a cross-suit against McAntry, charging him with surety of the peace, in having threatened to kill him. It appears that a dispute occurred between the parties at No. 4 McKeon's livery stable, on the corner of Grant and Sixth streets, when a fight ensued, McAntry having been knocked down and his face beaten. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued. Frank Betzenider made information charging August Benkler with assault and battery. The parties got into a scuffle in a beer hall, in Lawrenceville, during which, Betzenider was struck severely on the eye with some blunt instrument, thereby receiving a severe gash, and was otherwise bruised and otherwise abused. Benkler was arrested and held to bail for trial. Samuel Woods made an information charging Geo. Schettinger with malicious mischief, saying that the defendant buried a large stone into his dwelling. The prosecutor failed to establish the charge, and the case was dismissed. Both parties reside in Birmingham. Mary Walsh, Cornelius Sullivan made oath charging James Campbell with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him a severe blow on the eye, and that when the prosecutor's wife interfered, he also assaulted her. He was held for a hearing. Thomas Carrabar was charged with obtaining seven dollars under false and fraudulent representations from A. W. Reiner, a laborer on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, the information having been made by James McClarran. A warrant for Carrabar's arrest was issued. David Acor lodged complaint against Henry Reagle for assault and battery, in having knocked the prosecutor down. Both parties are residents of Ross township. Reagle gave bail for a hearing. Henry McFitt was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon John Kember, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—John C. McCarthy, Esq., lodged an information before this magistrate, charging Michael O'Brien with malicious mischief. O'Brien was a tenant in a house on High street, owned by Mrs. McCarthy, (mother of the prosecutor,) and it was alleged that O'Brien upon leaving the house on the first of June, tore the paper from the walls, packed straw upon the floor, besides doing other malicious acts. The charge was fully established, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Henry Weaver complained against Adam Touseand and a man whose name is unknown, for assault and battery. Weaver keeps a saloon at the corner of Liberty and O'Hara streets, and alleges that the defendants came to his place, got intoxicated, and called for drinks. They were refused them, whereupon they seized the pepper-box and assaulted him. Touseland was arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Mary Payne lodged complaint yesterday against Catherine Brew, charging her with surety of the peace, in having threatened to do her bodily injury. Both parties reside on Tunnel street, in the Third ward. A warrant for Catherine's arrest was inade.

BEFORE JUSTICE STEPHENS.—David Scott was before Justice Philip Stephens, of Union township, on Saturday, on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Joseph Henry. Scott was held to bail for his appearance at Court to answer the charge, in default of which he was committed.

BEFORE ALDERMAN IRWIN.—John Mason was arrested yesterday by officer Hoffman and taken before Alderman Irwin, of the Ninth ward, on a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by James Atmore. The prosecutor alleged that last week he made on a spree he handed $100 to the defendant for safe-keeping, and afterwards when he asked for the money it was refused him. It appeared at the hearing, however, that Atmore had squandered the money in riotous living, when the magistrate discharged the case, and levied the costs on the prosecutor.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE cut their wise teeth use the SOZODONT, and all who do, are willing to declare to all who don't use it that it is the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

### The Great Trot.

Reference was made a few days ago to the general desire of turmen in this vicinity to witness a fair and adequate test of the deftness of "Sherrad Thomas," "Annie Laurie" and "Jim Mc," the Woodville progenitor of Oakland Park Track, generously offered a premium of fifty dollars each for three trots, entrance fee fifty dollars, the whole to go to the winner. The owners of these animals, we are now prepared to announce, have agreed to this proposition, and the trots have been arranged to come off as follows: On Friday, 13th instant, at three o'clock, mile heats, best three in five to mile, all to go to wagons; on Tuesday, 17th inst., at the same hour, mile heats, best three in five to rule, all to go to harness; and on Friday, 20th inst., at the same hour, mile heats, best three in five to rule, all to go under saddle. All of these trots will take place at Oakland Park Track. The last, under saddle, will be especially interesting. This kind of turf sport has not been witnessed for a long period. It used to predominate everywhere, but latterly seems to have fallen into disuse. Good riders will be procured for the occasion. All the trots will be fairly and honorably conducted, and those who love that noble beast, the horse, will be afforded a capital opportunity for witnessing a fine display of speed. It is stated that on the above event citizens, owning fast horses, have agreed to introduce their stock at Oakland Park in regular order every week, while the racing season lasts. This will tend to settle the vexed question among many of them, as to which one owns the best trotter, as well as to keep up the interest in turf sports in this vicinity.

### A Large Match Factory.

At the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, there is now in operation one of the largest match factories in the country. It is owned by Messrs. Grigg & Scott, an enterprising firm, and turns out millions of matches every year. They have just introduced a round match machine of wonderful construction. It occupies a space five by ten feet when in use. A look in operation reminds an observer of a locomotive going at the rate of about one mile per minute. This machine is fed with pine blocks two and a quarter inches thick and a half inch square, wide and twelve long. This strip of wood is placed firmly on a gauge and carried up against a dozen or more steel cylinders set parallel, which cut the match splints with surprising rapidity—averaging about twelve barrels per hour. It is worked with a lever and shaft, and its greatest speed has been accomplished at one barrel of splints in four minutes. This firm have several other match machines in constant use. They employ a large force of men, girls and boys. About half a million feet of plank are annually used, together with hundreds of rolls of paper for boxes; an immense quantity of sulphur, phosphorus, etc. The factory is open to the public, where visitors can see the new machine referred to at any time.

BODY RECOVERED—INQUEST.—We noticed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL that a full suit of clothing was found in the Allegheny river, at the south side of the Railroad Bridge, on Sunday morning, which led to the belief that a man named John W. Atkinson was drowned while bathing. Yesterday morning the river was dragged and the body of a man found, which was identified as that of Atkinson, thus confirming the supposition that he had been drowned. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was about nineteen years of age, and was employed at the works of Messrs. J. L. Herron & Co., in the Ninth ward. The body was taken in charge by an uncle of the deceased.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named Edward Murdoch, aged seven years, son of Mr. Thomas Murdoch was drowned in the Ohio river yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. The boy, in company with some others, went down to the ferry landing at Manchester, for the purpose of bathing. He undressed himself, got on a flat, and while attempting to jump from one flat to another, which were a few feet apart, he missed his footing, and fell into the river. Assistance arrived promptly, but before he could be reached he was drowned. Yesterday morning the river was dragged and the body of a man found, which was identified as that of Atkinson, thus confirming the supposition that he had been drowned. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was about nineteen years of age, and was employed at the works of Messrs. J. L. Herron & Co., in the Ninth ward. The body was taken in charge by an uncle of the deceased.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The following prisoners, convicted at the recent term of the Criminal Court, were taken to their new quarters, in the Western Penitentiary, yesterday, by Sheriff Stewart: "Johnny" Walls, for riot and aggravated assault and battery, one year and nine months; Thomas Welsh, for felonious shooting, one year; James Dougherty, for larceny of a gun, one year; Thomas McDonald, for larceny of a horse and boar, two; Cain, for larceny, one year. Daniel Mayhew, a boy, convicted of burglary, was taken to the Home of Refuge. A large number of Methodist church friends assembled at the jail gate, and bid him taken good-bye as the carriage, which they provided for the purpose.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.—Joseph G. Davis, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this city, died at his residence, on Miller street, Sixth Ward, yesterday morning. He was attacked with paralysis a few days since, and lingered until yesterday, when he expired. Mr. Davis was long engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, and was well known in the community. He was elected an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, 1836, serving one year. Four years afterwards he was elected Mayor, serving until a few months since when his term expired. He reached the age of sixty-four, and leaves behind him a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place at three o'clock this afternoon.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A countryman named William Shamblin, hailing from Uniontown, got on the hurricane deck of a steamer lying at the Monongahela wharf, near Smith's Point, yesterday, for the purpose of taking a view of the surrounding country. His attention was attracted to a yawl floating down the stream, and while endeavoring to get a more complete view of it, lost his balance and was precipitated into the river. He was unable to swim, but was rescued from a watery grave by a person in a skiff standing near by, who conveyed ed him to the shore.

A PITTSBURGHER IN TROUBLE.—A man who gives his name as John Davidson, and states, that he has until recently, worked in a Pittsburgh rolling mill, was arrested in Cincinnati, on Friday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit two dollar bill upon the First National Bank of Indianapolis. On his way to the station house, Davidson attempted to chew up the bill, but the officer having him in charge frustrated his design. He was held for a hearing.

LOST AND FOUND.—A gentleman named Beras yesterday lost his pocket-book containing $175. It was fortunately found by a lady residing on Penn street, who gave it to her husband. The latter found a bill in the pocket-book, which enabled him to find the owner in less than an hour from the time he lost his money.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The Alert Base Ball Club, of Washington and the Fairplay, of Birmingham, played a friendly game on the grounds of the former on Saturday afternoon. The result of the score was as follows, nine innings on each side: Alert, 32 runs, and the Fairplay 31 runs. The clubs will play another game on Saturday, the 21st inst., on the grounds of the Fairplay.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A festival will commence this evening and close on Thursday evening, in the Fifth Street Sabbath School of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church. The festival will be under the management of the ladies of the Church, and refreshments and meals will insure an agreeable have been made as will and pleasant entertainment.

SHOOTING MATCH.—Mr. Cooper Madden publishes a challenge in this morning's COMMERCIAL to Mr. Pigford to meet him, and shoot at double birds, the contest to be governed by the New York rules. The challenge will probably be accepted.

THE HEATED TERM.—The weather was more endurable yesterday, although few people need to be told that it was warm, for everybody felt it.

### AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio.....J. D. MILLER
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....G. MCKEAN
Aloonda, Pa.....GEO. W. PATTON
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HESTER
Bellaire, Ohio.....A. SMITH
Brownsville, Pa.....W. SHOVERS
Baldwin, Pa.....W. C. ADAMS
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. BOYERS
Beaver, Pa.....J. H. SHARON
Beaver, Pa.....D. D. JOHNSON
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bellaire, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OXTORY
Bellefonte, Pa.....H. D. GARMAN
Birmingham, Pa.....E. P. WILSON
Burgettstown, Pa.....J. BRADEN
Braddock's Field, Pa.....J. STEWART
Bakerstown, Pa.....H. C. HEINKMAN
Butler, Pa.....S. A. HAYS
Cadiz, Ohio.....W. A. JOHNSTON
Coshocton, Ohio.....D. H. MATTHEWS
Carrollton, Ohio.....BARCLAY & FARNSWORTH
Connellsville, Pa.....J. H. COLEMAN
Clarion, Pa.....H. MCELHOSE
Carrollton, Ohio.....T. C. ALLEN
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & SON
Conneaut, Ohio.....C. BENTWISS
Chimneyville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN
Clinton, Pa.....J. MCCLURE
Crestline, Ohio.....W. FIELD
Cecil, Pa.....J. MCCOMB
East Liverpool, Ohio.....I. R. FARMER
Elizabeth Station, Pa.....H. MCGUNE
Elizabeth, Pa.....THOMAS PATTERSON
East Lewistown, Ohio.....JAMES EWING
Ewing, Ky.....M. MCNARY
Eggsville, Pa.....S. H. JOHNSON
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS
Freeport, Pa.....J. ALLISON
Franklin, Pa.....SMITH, DAVIS & CO
Greensburg, Pa.....P. HANNA
Greensburg, Pa.....HUGH ARTERS
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....C. G. ALLEN
Havelock, Pa.....H. MCGUNE
Hopedale, Ohio.....SAMUEL PATTON
Hopedale, Ohio.....Wm. EARL
Indiana, Pa.....JOHN N. MCELHOSE
Island Run Oil Regions.....THOMAS POST
Jamestown, Pa.....A. SINNER
Jeannette, Pa.....E. FISH
Kittanning, Pa.....W. H. DICKEY
Kittanning, Pa.....P. WILSON
Latrobe, Pa.....T. LONERGAN
Limestone, Pa.....S. J. ALLISON
Lawrenceburgh, Pa.....R. W. ORR
Lawrenceburgh, Pa.....J. P. KERR
Leechburg, Pa.....A. LOWREY
Leechburg, Pa.....JOHN MCCLURE
Monongahela City, Pa.....A. MCMARACLE
McKeesport, Pa.....J. PEACOCK
Mercer, Pa.....P. PEACE
Mansfield, Ohio.....M. O. SPRENGER
Mansfield, Ohio.....W. P. MCELROY
Monongahela House.....W. W. WARD
Marietta, Ohio.....E. WILLIAMS
Mount Jackson, Pa.....J. JOHNSON
Mount Jackson, Pa.....W. HALL
Martinsburg, West Virginia.....T. A. DERING
Madison, Pa.....J. L. PATTERSON
Madison, Pa.....GEO GRAY & CO
New Brighton, Pa.....W. MCDONALD & TOWNSEND
New Brighton, Pa.....A. M. A. TOWNSEND
New Castle, Pa.....J. B. JOHNSON
North Sligo, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN
North Hope, Pa.....A. JARDINE
Oakland, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE
Poland, Ohio.....A. FOLTZ
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BERAR
Plumsteadville, Pa.....P. HUGHES
Oil City, Pa.....J. WOODS & CO
Oil City, Pa.....CAMPBELL & PARKER
Pioneer, Pa.....MCMILLIN & BALDWIN
Pittsburgh, Pa.....J. MILLER
P. & C. R. R.....J. M. NEWCOMER
P. & C. R. R.....JNO. HOGG
P. F. W. & C. C. RR.....J. C. SANDERS
Point Pleasant, Pa.....J. G. WELCH
Punxsutawney, Pa.....J. KING
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH
Princeton, Pa.....J. MCCLELLAND
Rochester, Pa.....J. LINNENBRINK
Rome City, Ind.....J. M. RAY
P. & C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN
Rural Ridge, Pa.....H. M. ECKLES
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
Saltsburg, Pa.....J. W. MCCLINTOCK
Sewickley, Pa.....BREADING & WAY
Saltsburg, Pa.....J. M. RAY
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. ROE
Sharpsville, Pa.....G. R. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa.....S. NESS
Steubenville, Ohio.....S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Titusville, Pa.....B. N. HURD & CO
Talley Carey, Pa.....R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa.....J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
Youghioghenny.....A. FULTON
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IRWIN & CO
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO
Waynesburg, Pa.....GEO. S. JEFFREY
Washington, Pa.....BONEWITZ & CARR
Wooster, Ohio.....R. SHUMAN
Woods Run.....T. STEVENSON
West Newton, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY


JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, July 9, P. M.

—The New York quotations received at noon to-day, were: Gold, 152¾; Eighty-ones, 109; Five-twenties, 105¾; Ten-Forties, 98½; Seven-Thirties, 105¾; Certificates, 100⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Erie, 71; Western Union Telegraph, 54; Bennehoff (oil), 10; Pithole, 25; United States, 8; Gregory Gold, 19¾; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmalee, 9½.

—The decline in Bennehoff is doubtless in consequence of the fire noticed in our paper of this morning. Gold has declined, and United States securities advanced in consequence of the news by the Saxonia, showing a heavy demand for the latter in Europe, and a probable return of considerable coin. Should this be corroborated by subsequent steamers, a rapid decline in the gold premium may be looked for.

—Our local market shows no signs of activity. The Columbia's books are closed, preparatory to the dividend to be made on Wednesday, and in the meanwhile transactions will necessarily be limited.

—The weekly statement of Treasurer Spinner of the amount of available funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury exhibits that the funds in the cash vault on the 7th inst., amounted to $11,-857,155,59, being an increase of $1,356,382 36 since the week previous. The gold exhibit shows a decrease of $5,000 since the 30th of June.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, July 7th:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| July 2 | $468,224 76 | $107,742 47 |
| July 3 | 392,187 30 | 83,480 47 |
| July 5 | 427,148 22 | 125,304 23 |
| July 6 | 341,579 22 | 87,162 85 |
| July 7 | 359,133 99 | 54,269 24 |
| Total | $1,988,127 90 | $459,959 99 |

—In the Boston Copper Stock market there is little change. More firmness is noted in the leading names. The following were the closing quotation for the principal mining shares: Bay State, 8; Caledonia, 3 offered; Copper Falls, 40 offered; Hancock, 21; Hecla, 70; Isle Royal, 36; Huron, 8; Isle Royal, 6 offered; Minnesota, 7; National, 13 offered; Petherick, 4½ asked; Pewabic, 35@35½; Phœnix, 8 asked; Pittsburgh, is 48@50; Quincy, 45 offered; Rock land, 6; Superior, 38@39; Tolter, 12 asked.

—In no branch of mercantile business is there vitality enough to keep traders busy. Dullness is universally complained of, yet still the people are being fed and clothed, and are indulging in the usual proportion of luxuries. The trading wanting seems to be that fictitious excitement that enables a large number of intermediate operators to handle large commodities, and decide themselves with the notion that they are performing important parts in the promotion of commerce. It is unfortunate that this is so. Capital, labor and talent need larger employment in productive pursuits, and less of frivolous, useless play, in speculative enterprises, or uncertain stock gambling. The country is suffering continually from a lack of well-applied labor in all the branches of mechanism and agriculture, and yet our cities are filled with speculators and manufacturers, who want to dabble in some speculative pool, or open out stores where dozens are only half supplied with profitable custom.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 10, 1866. }

Business continues inactive, the demand being confined principally to lots to supply the wants of the home market. Mondays are generally days of inactivity. The general tone of the market, however, is firm.

The weather was changeable during the past forty-eight hours. We have had considerable rain sufficient, at least, to give us a slight rise of water. This will be of the last benefit. The Kenton is already announced for Cairo and St. Paul, the Nora for Cincinnati and Louisville. The rise will also enable several boats that were on the way to reach port without delay. Among the first will be the Arabian. On the slackwater navigation, considerable activity is manifested between the rival packets. Business at the Elevator was active. The receipts of grain were large. The following were the receipts for one week: Wheat, 49 cars, containing 16,870 bushels; rye, 12 cars, 4,680 bushels; oats, 20 cars, 13,745 bushels corn, 28 cars, 10,867 bushels. Total number of cars received, 108, containing 46,162. The four-o'clock market remains very firm, with a good trade demand. The receipts about keep pace with the requirements of that department. Bacon was active, with a good inquiry for hams and shoulders, which could be exhausted at the present rate of sales. Groceries—Holders remain firm in their views. The stock in first hands is not large. The late advance has fully sustained. Hay—The market is firm at the creased prices have declined. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a fair jobbing demand. The sales yesterday for this market were liberal. Middlings—For lower, $1.70; 8 tons light, $1.75; 8 tons heavy do, $1.80; 8 tons do, $1.85; 8 tons shorts at $1.60; 8 tons do, $1.65.

RYE—Prices have undergone a downward tendency. The high figures that have prevailed for some time have induced a general feeling of speculation, and the result is that prices have fallen very rapidly. Yesterday's sales were 1 car of Ohio, at $2.00; 1 car do, $2.10, and 1 do at $2.10, a steady decline. Sales were made at the close at $200@2.10.

CORN—The market remains inactive. This has been the situation of affairs for some time, the receipts being barely sufficient to supply the wants of the market was weak. We continue to quote white, 75@76 cts as per quality; yellow, 80@82 cts. Hamburg 1@2 cts. Ear—We have no change to note in regard to this article. The market was firm, with a good local demand. Sales were made at 80@85 cts per bushel, as per quality. Oats—Sales 2 cars Pennsylvania at 61 cts; 1 car do, 62 cts; 1 car do, 63 cts; 1 car do, 64 cts; 1 car do, 65 cts; 1 car do, 66 cts; 1 car do, 67 cts; 1 car do, 68 cts; 1 car do, 69 cts; 1 car do, 70 cts; 1 car do, 71 cts; 1 car do, 72 cts; 1 car do, 73 cts; 1 car do, 74 cts; 1 car do, 75 cts; 1 car do, 76 cts; 1 car do, 77 cts; 1 car do, 78 cts; 1 car do, 79 cts; 1 car do, 80 cts; 1 car do, 81 cts; 1 car do, 82 cts; 1 car do, 83 cts; 1 car do, 84 cts; 1 car do, 85 cts; 1 car do, 86 cts; 1 car do, 87 cts; 1 car do, 88 cts; 1 car do, 89 cts; 1 car do, 90 cts; 1 car do, 91 cts; 1 car do, 92 cts; 1 car do, 93 cts; 1 car do, 94 cts; 1 car do, 95 cts; 1 car do, 96 cts; 1 car do, 97 cts; 1 car do, 98 cts; 1 car do, 99 cts; 1 car do, $1 00; 1 car do, $1 01; 1 car do, $1 02; 1 car do, $1 03; 1 car do, $1 04; 1 car do, $1 05; 1 car do, $1 06; 1 car do, $1 07; 1 car do, $1 08; 1 car do, $1 09; 1 car do, $1 10; 1 car do, $1 11; 1 car do, $1 12; 1 car do, $1 13; 1 car do, $1 14; 1 car do, $1 15; 1 car do, $1 16; 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